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Friday, March 25, 1960
Chaitra 5, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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GMGIPND—LS-II—58 (Ai)LSD—16-4-60—950.

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 25, 1960/Chaitra 5, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Kashmir in National Grindlay Bank's Map

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*1696. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri A. M. Tariq:** ..

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 768 on the 10th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the National Grindlay's Bank Limited have since explained the circumstances in which Kashmir had not been shown as part of India in their advertisement map; and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The Bank expressed its regrets and offered to rectify the position in the Directors Report on the Bank's working for the year 1959.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the Bank has agreed to revise its previous report also?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes, Sir, the Bank has accepted rectification, and the time being insufficient for the present report they have decided that the Bank's report for 1959 will not

therefore carry any map of India and Pakistan.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Has the Bank given any assurance that similar maps will not be published in the copies which will be published in Pakistan?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes, Sir.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know if they have given any assurance in regard to the map for their report of 1960?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: If the Bank proposes to include a map in its report for 1960, we shall insist on Kashmir being shown as the constituent State of the Indian Union. So far the occasion has not arisen.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the Bank authorities explained as to the circumstances which led them to publish such maps.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: No, Sir, they regretted their action and have accepted our suggestions.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: May I know how many copies of it have been printed and in respect of how many years?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I am afraid I cannot answer that question.

Shri Vajpayee: Are we to understand that the Bank published these maps due to some misconception on their part?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: That is what they say.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether Government have now impressed upon them that they will publish the map showing Kashmir as the constituent unit of India?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The Bank was asked to omit the boundary line

between Kashmir and India and to extend the Indo-Pakistan boundary in the west right up to the northern end of Kashmir to show clearly that Kashmir is an integral part of India.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether any information has been received from the Bank as to whether this was done due to ignorance of facts or active connivance on our case?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I am afraid I cannot give a definite reply to that question.

Dandakaranya Scheme

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*1097. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal
Shri B. Das Gupta
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dandakaranya Development Authority propose to set up small scale industries;

(b) if so, the names of such industries to be set up; and

(c) whether any of the industries has been set up so far?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Rice Husking;

(ii) Bamboo basket and mat making;

(iii) Weaving with semi-automatic handlooms;

(iv) Extraction of Mohua, Niger Seed and Mustard oil;

(v) Wood Working; and

(vi) Blacksmithy and Tin Smithy.

(c) (i) A Wood Working Centre at Boregaon.

(ii) A Paddy Husking Centre at Kosaguda.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether there is any proposal to set up an industrial estate in Dandakaranya?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Yes, Sir, there is a proposal under consideration with the Dandakaranya Development Authority to set up an industrial estate near Jaipur in Orissa.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether people from Orissa will be allowed to set up their industries in this region?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Does the hon. Member mean private parties?

Shri P. G. Deb: Yes.

Shri P. S. Naskar: For the information of the hon. Member I may say that in the Eastern Region we have set up a Rehabilitation Industrial Corporation, and it is one of their policies to set up industries in the Eastern Region in the private and the public sector, including the Dandakaranya area.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know what will be the number of persons that will be engaged in these small industries, and also whether there is potentiality of the local market to consume those products?

Shri P. S. Naskar: At the moment, as I said in my original answer to part (c) of the question, the Wood Working Centre at Boregaon has a potential of about eighty persons, and this Paddy Husking Centre at Kosaguda about twenty-five persons. And with regard to the others it is always kept in mind that the local available raw materials should be taken into consideration; the local market is also taken into consideration.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government propose to allow any choice between agriculture and small-scale industries to the settlers in Dandakaranya, or whether the small-scale industries are meant to supplement agriculture?

Shri P. S. Naskar: At the moment we are trying to give the small-scale

industries for the subsidiary income of the settlers, because at present we are taking the agriculturist families there.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : क्या इस क्षेत्र में अम्बर चर्खे का भी प्रयोग किया गया है और अगर नहीं, तो क्या करने का विचार है ?

Shri P. S. Naskar: I will pass the suggestion to the Dandakaranya Development Authority.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The hon. Minister just now mentioned about the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation for the Eastern Region. May I know whether this Corporation has any large-scale industry for Dandakaranya under consideration, because that Corporation was formed for large-scale industries? Have they any specific scheme with regard to Dandakaranya?

Shri P. S. Naskar: I have no specific information on this.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि वहां पर रेफ़्यूजीज छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज में काम करते हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि एक रोज में उन को अधिक से अधिक और कम से कम कितना पैसा मिलता है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अभी शुरू नहीं हुआ है । मिलेगा क्या ?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Generally in these industries they are getting the daily wages, or in a case like paddy husking which is more or less a cottage industry, they get their own paddy, and whatever profit they make it is their own.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow all Members to put supplementaries on all questions. Next question.

Manufacture of Rubber Chemicals

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*1098. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the private firm that obtained licence for the manufacture of Rubber Chemicals has progressed;

(b) what are the requirements of these chemicals in the country;

(c) whether this firm will be able to meet the demands; and

(d) what is the foreign exchange involved to run the industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Orders have been placed for the Capital goods for which the firm have obtained the Import licence. The factory is expected to go into production during 1961.

(b) The present requirements are of the order of 900—1000 tons per annum of accelerators antioxidants. These requirements are expected to rise upto 2500—3000 tons per annum by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

(c) The firm has been licensed for a capacity of 2250 tons per annum and it is expected to meet the needs of the country.

(d) About Rs. forty lakhs.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the principal raw materials that are required for the manufacture of these rubber chemicals are available in our country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Most of the raw materials, and some might have been to be imported.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement I find that the present requirement of chemicals in our country is 900 to 1,000 tons per annum. May I know whether this is manufactured in our country or is imported from outside?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are all just now imported from outside. But after the project goes into operation it will manufacture about 2,000 to 2,500 tons of rubber chemicals, making the country almost self-sufficient, leaving something for export.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether there are any chemicals for natural rubber, and the power-alcohol produced rubber, and whether there is self-sufficiency in the matter of synthetic rubber?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the chemicals are concerned, they are the same for natural and synthetic rubber, and no chemicals for the rubber industry are yet produced in the country in any substantial quantities. This will be the first factory of its type.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know the employment potential of the proposed factory and its location?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It will be in the Bihar area, as far as we know, and the capacity will be about Rs. 2 crores.

Shri Vajpayee: What will be the employment potential?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About a thousand persons.

Mr. Speaker: Next question, No. 1099—absent. No. 1100.

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Sir, there are two other allied questions. If you permit, they may be taken together. The numbers are 1116 and 1119.

Mr. Speaker: They may be answered together if the other hon. Members are here.

An Hon. Member: It is all by him, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Regularisation of Constructions by Displaced Persons in Delhi

***1100. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the progress made in the regularisation of constructions built by displaced persons on land in their unauthorised occupation in Delhi prior to the 15th August, 1950 after the submission of the Third Report by the Committee on Government Assurances in December, 1956, particularly in the following localiles:—

(1) Pusa Lane
(2) Subhash Nagar
(3) Main Faiz Road
(4) Nehru Parbat
(5) Ashok Nagar
(6) Guru Nanak Pura
(7) Tilak Nagar
(8) Ticoni Pahari
(9) Ahata Kidara
(10) Bapa Nagar
(11) Ranjit Nagar
(12) Moti Pahari
(13) Amrit Kaur Puri
(14) Moti Nagar on Rohtak Road
(15) Andha Mogul
(16) Motia Khan Dump
(17) Prem Nagar;

(b) the reasons for the slow progress made in effecting such regularisation; and

(c) the steps Government are taking or proposes to take to regularise such constructions speedily?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 5].

Survey of Squatting Displaced Persons on Public Lands in Delhi

***1116. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the statement laid in reply to Starred Question No. 887, dated 15th December, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made in the conducting of survey of 9,000 displaced persons who were squatting on public lands prior to the 15th August, 1950;

(b) when the survey would be completed and the result laid on the Table of the House;

(c) how many pucca houses built by displaced persons on public land before 15th August, 1950, have been included in the survey; and

(d) the action Government have taken with regard to the regularisation of such pucca houses in fulfilment of the assurances given in the House on 29th September, 1951 by Shri Gadgil, the then Minister of Works, Housing and Supply?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 6].

Committee for Regularising Unauthorised Construction of Displaced Persons in Delhi

*1119. **Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava**: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how many times the committee consisting of representatives of Ministry of Health, Ministry of Rehabilitation, Chairman, Delhi Improvement Trust, Secretary Department of Relief and Rehabilitation, Delhi Administration and the Superintending Engineer, Delhi Administration, has met since its inception to consider the question of regularising the constructions built by displaced persons on land in their unauthorised occupation in Delhi prior to the 15th August, 1950;

(b) how many such constructions have been regularised as a result of their recommendations (locality-wise and year-wise);

(c) how many such constructions remain to be examined (locality-wise);

(d) the programme drawn up for completing examination of the remaining construction; and

(e) the steps Government are taking or propose to take to regularise these constructions at an early date?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The Committee was constituted in May 1955 with a view to scrutinising the lists of unauthorised constructions built by displaced persons on public land. The Committee met twice in August 1955. No unauthorised constructions were regularised as a result of their recommendations. Experience showed that it was not possible for the Committee to go into such cases. It was, therefore, decided that the question of regularisation of the unauthorised constructions on public land should be dealt with by the authorities under whose administrative control the land was *viz*,, the Delhi Development Authority, Land and Development Officer, New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(c) to (e). Attention is invited to the replies to Starred Questions No. 1100 and 1116 given today.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The statement laid by the Minister shows that during the last eight to ten years these assurances have not been complied with, and there are different authorities, as just now read out by the Minister himself, to which reference is made. Those different authorities give the reply that the matter should be decided by another authority, so that ultimately there is no co-ordination among these authorities who have to come to a decision in this matter. Therefore, may I ask the hon. Minister if he would kindly appoint one authority to go into the entire question? Shri A. D. Pandit, former Chief Commissioner, had to deal with this question. Many applications were made to him, and he was very sympathetic in this matter, and he also passed very many orders regarding this. May I request him to appoint

a committee with Shri A. D. Pandit, one or two Members of Parliament, two or three officials, engineers etc., to go into the question and finish the matter, because there are only 400 to 500 pucca houses? I do admit that in every case the question does not arise.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The hon. Member has made a lengthy statement on this important question, and we have also, on our part, laid two statements on the Table of the House. This problem is no doubt a very complicated one. It is also true that several authorities have got to deal with several aspects of the problem. We are trying our best to grapple with the complexities of this long-standing problem. We are endeavouring our best to find proper solutions. The hon. Member's suggestion is very welcome. He may be aware that Shri Pandit, who was the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, is now the Joint Secretary of this Ministry. So, we are tackling this problem. I do not know what sort of committee we can ultimately constitute. He has suggested that a committee with Shri A. D. Pandit as Chairman, two or three Members of Parliament and certain others should be constituted. I would suggest to the hon. Member that he may leave it to us as to what the composition of the committee should be, or what the agency should be. I can only give this assurance that we will try to find a solution as early as possible to this problem.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the Delhi Development Authority informed the Government in July, 1958 about these unauthorised occupations, and it was proposed to examine the cases on an individual basis, may I know how far progress has been made in that respect?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: In the statement that I have laid in connection with Question No. 1100, I have said that in October, 1959 we appointed a small committee of technical people, one representing the DDA, one representing the Ministry, and one representing the Municipal Corporation, and they have submitted their report. Only a very small number of houses it seems can be regularised. We are looking into the details of this report, as to what extent it can be worked out.

Shri Vajpayee: Pending the finalisation of the master plan for Delhi, may I know whether orders have been issued that no evictions should be made in the meantime?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as these people are concerned, no evictions have been made.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Certain principles are involved in the assurances already given, and the assurances have been renewed in this House, and both the hon. Ministers have been pleased to say in this House that they stand by the assurances. May I know from the hon. Minister if these assurances alone will be the basis by which evictions etc., will be guided, or there will be certain other principles, because in the statement in reply to one of the question I find it said that the DDA was asked to examine something and the CPWD was asked to examine something else. I only want that the assurances may be implemented in the manner in which they were given, and only by this Ministry and by these Ministers. That is all.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes, Sir. So far as the assurances of Government are concerned, they certainly stand.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I would like to add that the over-all responsibility is that of this Ministry. We accept that responsibility. Though three or four authorities deal with this matter, the over-all responsibility is ours, and we are not going to deviate from the assurance given by Shri Gadgil in regard to this matter. We will keep this assurance in mind, when we deal with this matter.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I suggest that one of the hon. Ministers may be the Chairman of the proposed committee?

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को ज्ञात है कि गृह मंत्रालय ने झुग्गियों और झोंपड़ियों के नाम से एक कमेटी नियुक्त की थी जिस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उस रिपोर्ट का असर इन बस्तियों पर भी पड़ेगा ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: That committee which was set up by the Home Ministry covers the whole question of the juggis and jhompris on Government lands in Delhi.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : कमेटी के निर्णयों का असर इन कालोनीज पर भी पड़ेगा और अगर पड़ेगा तो इन लोगों को क्या यहां या कहीं और बसाने की कोशिश की जाएगी या नहीं की जाएगी ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Government's assurances with regard to those people who are covered by the Gadgil assurance stands, and the Home Ministry's committee covers the whole question of squatters on Government lands in Delhi. The squatters who are covered by the Gadgil assurance also come under this survey.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Several questions were raised in connection with the people who are in Purana Qila. May I know what is going to be the fate of these people, whether they are going to remain there, or land is to be allotted at Jangpura?

Shri K. C. Reddy: So far as the Purana Qila squatters are concerned, we are not concerned with it. The hon. Member knows it quite well. It is the Ministry of Rehabilitation that is handling them. So, I am not in a position authoritatively to declare as to what the present position is and what the position will be.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister knows that in regard to these people, there was some dispute about the land, whether the land in Jangpura could be given, and there was a suggestion from the Chair that there may be co-ordination between the Defence, W.H.S. and Rehabilitation Ministries. I want to know whether the Ministers or the Secretaries have met and taken a decision.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Speaking from memory I can only say that they refused to accept the land once offered to them, and later on there were developments which resulted in that land being utilised by the Government for some other purpose. With regard to details, I would like to suggest to the hon. Member to table a separate question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that our Prime Minister saw these areas from a helicopter when he flew to the police sports some time back; if so, whether the Prime Minister has tendered any advice towards the solution of this problem?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The Prime Minister is tendering advice with regard to various matters, and certainly the Ministers concerned take note of it and do what is possible.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या यह सत्य है कि इनमें से बहुत सी बस्तियों के ले-आउट डी० डी० ए० ने तैयार कर लिये हैं ? यदि कर लिये हैं तो उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सरकार क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: On the basis of the recommendations made by the committee which we had set up in October, 1959, we have asked the DDA to prepare the layout plans in those areas where regularisation of quarters may be possible.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन में से कितनी बस्तियों के ले-आउट अब तक तैयार हो चुके हैं ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I think it refers to about two or three areas mentioned in the first question put by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

Pakistani Intruders

*1101. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the last week of January, 1960, three Pakistanis crossed Indian border and when challenged, they opened fire as a result of which one Pakistani was killed while trying to cross the border near Dhindi village of Pathankot Tehsil; and

(b) if so, the details of the accident?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the night of January 26, 1960, a Punjab police party sighted about 11-15 P.M. three persons entering Indian territory from Pakistan. One being challenged, the intruders opened fire. The police party was obliged to return the fire in self-defence. In the encounter one of the intruders was shot dead and the other two escaped into Pakistan.

Shri Raghunath Singh: How many miles inside Indian territory was he shot dead?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I am afraid I cannot answer that question in exact terms of mileage, but I believe on that night three persons were seen crossing the river Bhug and entering Indian territory. I will enquire into it.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I enquire whether, in view of the fact that such cases of intruders are increasing, the Indian border is not secure and security measures taken are not sufficient?

Mr. Speaker: What is it that he wants?

Shri Raghunath Singh: The security measures taken are not sufficient and any body can enter our territory.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is giving information to the House and not asking question. Very well, that is noted by the House.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What steps have been taken?

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरहद की सुरक्षा के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध सरकार की तरफ से हो रहे हैं ताकि कोई भी विदेशी हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर न आ सके ।

श्री सादत अली खां : वही सवाल हमारे दोस्त ने हिन्दी में किया । जनाब वाला जानते हैं कि इससे पहले कई बार प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने यहां कहा है कि इस के मुताल्लिक कि जहां तक हो सकता है, हर किस्म की हिफाजत का इन्तजाम वहां किया जा रहा है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हमेशा सवाल का यही जवाब दिया जाता है कि हिफाजत का इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है, लेकिन हर महीने दो, तीन या चार केसेज इस तरह के होते हैं । इस के माने हैं कि हिफाजत का माकूल इन्तजाम नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप ही सूचना दीजिये ।

The hon. Prime Minister has said that all steps have been taken.

For instance, there is the Penal Code. Does it mean that there are no thefts? There may still be some intrusions, and shooting is one of the deterrents.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: In this case, there were only three intruders who came into our territory. One was armed with a rifle and another with a pistol and the third one with a lathi. As for the man who was killed, we discovered on his person some Pakistani currency and a chit. This man, I suppose, had been released from a hospital, and after having emerged from the hospital he entered Indian territory, and when he was escaping, he was shot at. It was a very minor incident.

Shri Mahanty: I wish to raise a point of procedure. This question relates to border police and check-posts,

for which demands are being made in the Home Ministry's Demands for Grants. So, the Home Ministry is the proper Ministry that is answerable for this question. The hon. Prime Minister says something, and the House remains silent, but actually it is the Home Minister who should reply as to the condition of our border police and check-posts. Therefore, the answers are most unsatisfactory.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. Hon. Members have got the printed book with them and they choose the Minister who has to reply. The hon. Member may send it to the Home Minister.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know how strong our police force at the border was and whether after succeeding in killing one of the intruders, the police force tried to apprehend the other two?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The other two escaped. As I said, it was a very minor incident. I cannot give the House the exact number of the police personnel who were present at the check-post when this incident took place.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the person that was shot at belonged to some criminal gang or was someone concerned with smuggling etc. and whether he has been identified?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: As I said, his name was Ilam Din. He carried upon his person a chit presumably issued by a hospital, bearing some particulars. I do not think he belonged to a gang.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : चूंकि यह हादसात अक्सर जम्मू कश्मीर और पंजाब की सरहद पर होते हैं और तकरीबन हर हफ्ते होते हैं इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सिलसिले में हुकमत हिन्दुस्तान ने क्या हुकूमत पाकिस्तान से कहा है कि वह इस किस्म के हमलों को अपनी तरफ से रोकने की कोशिश करें ?

(چونکہ یہ حادثات اکثر جموں کشمیر اور پنجاب کی سرحد پر ہوتے ہیں اور تقریباً ہر ہفتہ ہوتے ہیں اس لئے میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس سلسلہ میں حکومت ہندوستان نے کیا حکومت پاکستان سے کہا ہے کہ وہ اس قسم کے حملوں کو اپنی طرف سے روکنے کی کوشش کرے -)

श्री साबत अली खां : जी हां, पाकिस्तान की हुकूमत की तवज्जह कई बार दिलाई गई है कि वह ऐसे हादसात को रोकने की कोशिश करे ।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the substance of the chit which was with him?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this. I have allowed a sufficient number of questions on this already. I am sorry. The hon. Member may reserve his supplementaries for the next question.

Orissa Mining Corporation

*1103. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Mining Corporation was allowed any quota of iron or manganese ore by State Trading Corporation in 1958-59 for supplying to the State Trading Corporation;

(b) whether the Orissa Mining Corporation has supplied the entire quota;

(c) whether the Corporation has been allotted any further quota during 1959-60 so far; and

(d) if so, how much?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, contracts for supply of iron ore.

(b) Supplies are being made according to schedule, mutually agreed.

(c) and (d). Contracts for supply of 20,000 tons iron ore.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: With reference to part (a) of the question, may I know the quantity of iron ore which was to be supplied by the Orissa Mining Corporation to the State Trading Corporation?

Shri Kanungo: In respect of one contract for 1957, the quantity supplied up to 1960 was 8,000 tons.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation are buying iron ore from sources other than the Orissa Mining Corporation also, because the cost of production of iron ore by the Orissa Mining Corporation is higher than that by the others?

Shri Kanungo: The S.T.C. buys from all sources including the Orissa Mining Corporation, and in the same area also, the S.T.C. buys from mine-owners other than the Orissa Mining Corporation.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: My question was this. May I know whether it is a fact that the Orissa Mining Corporation has been given leases for extraction of iron ore, but the cost of production of iron ore by the Orissa Mining Corporation, which is a Government concern, is higher than in the case of the private mining interests? How does that happen?

Shri Kanungo: We are not aware of the cost of production etc. As far as the S.T.C. is concerned, it decides the rates and buys from whichever source accepts those rates. As regards the cost of production in the Orissa Mining Corporation, that will be available from the corporation or from the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know the total amount of iron ore which was bought from the Orissa Mining Corporation in 1958-59 by the S.T.C. and that bought from other sources?

Shri Kanungo: As regards other sources, I cannot say. But, for 1958-59, the Orissa Mining Corporation delivered 27,000 tons from one mining area, and 7,000 aons from another mining area. For the second contract, the final date is 30th September, 1960. So, there is plenty of time.

Wool Tops and Hair Yarn

*1104. **Shri Manaen:** will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wool tops and hair yarn imported annually for the manufacture of hair belting;

(b) whether the hair yarn is spun by actual manufacturers of hair belting;

(c) if not, whether hair-belting industry is seriously affected by inadequate and irregular supply of hair yarn; and

(d) whether Government are contemplating to give certain hair-belting manufacturers the licence to import wool tops for the purpose of manufacture of hair yarn?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The total quantity of wool tops imported during 1957, 1958 and 1959 (January—November) was 16·27 million lbs., 15·90 million lbs. and 14·23 million lbs., respectively. It is, however, not known as to how much of these quantities have actually been utilised for the production of hair belting yarn, as wool tops are utilised for the manufacture of all types of woollen fabrics, hosiery yarn, knitting wool and in admixture with hair yarn for the hair belting industry. Information regarding import of hair yarn is also not available, as this item is not specifically shown in the import trade classification.

(b) to (d). No, Sir.

Shri Manaen: Is it a fact that the wool tops required for spinning hair-

belting yarn are entirely imported, and if so, the difference in prices between such wool tops and the imported hair-belting yarn?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The entire wool top requirement is imported into the country, because we have no long-staple wool. As far as the price is concerned, it varies from quality to quality, and it depends on what particular variety is required for a particular manufacture of hair-belting yarn. It will depend upon all that.

Shri Manaen: Is it a fact that the wool tops required for belting yarn are imported free of duty? Is it also a fact that wool tops which are obtained are used for purposes other than for belting yarn?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I have already indicated in my answer, there is no specific import of wool tops for hair-belting yarn. The whole spinning industry in wool gets the wool tops. There are three units which make yarn for the hair-belting industry. Therefore, that question does not arise that anything allotted specifically for hair-belting is being diverted to some other channels.

Bridge on Changa in Ladakh

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*1105. { **Shri S. A. Mehdi:** / **Shri P. C. Deb:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bridge on Changa in Ladakh was destroyed recently by the Chinese;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). No; Sir.

Shri P. G. Deb: What is the distance of this bridge from Leh?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The bridge is well within Indian territory. It is about 85 miles from the border at Chusul.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether the bridge was never damaged by the Chinese?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: No, the bridge was damaged but not by the Chinese.

Shri Mahanty: By whom was it damaged?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The Government of Jammu and Kashmir are looking into the matter.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know whether the Government of India have got some information that actually this bridge was not destroyed by the Chinese but by a local contractor in order to escape criticism, because the bridge was not constructed properly?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I cannot say. As I have just told the House, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir are making an inquiry into the matter, and I hope they will soon complete it.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know when the bridge was damaged and when the inquiry was started, and what the result of the inquiry up till now is?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The bridge was actually burnt on the 10th January, 1960 between 14.00 and 15.00 hours. As I said, the inquiry is going on. I cannot exactly give the time and date when the inquiry was started. The inquiry is in progress.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know who is conducting this inquiry, and also the extent of damage done to this bridge?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The bridge was burnt down. As for the other part of the question, I want notice.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the damage to the bridge is under scrutiny by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, how is it that the answer to the question is 'No'?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Regarding the question of Chinese conspiracy to destroy the bridge, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir do not think that it was a Chinese conspiracy. Some other persons have done it and that Government are looking into the matter.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if Government have taken any stes to repair the bridge and put it in order looking to its strategic importance?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I believe some such step will be taken by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Has it been taken or not?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I cannot say.

Atomic Plants

*1106. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that talks were held between General K. D. Nichols, Chairman of the Westing house International Atomic Power company, and Dr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of Indian Atomic Energy Commission and other officials, for the establishment of atomic plants in India; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes:

(b) The talks were of a general nature and related to the various concepts and sizes of atomic power plants. There were no definite proposals, and no commitments were, therefore, made.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the talks between the Chairman of the Westinghouse International Atomic Power Company and the Chairman of our Atomic Energy Commission related to the proposed installation of the first nuclear power station on our west coast?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: General Nichols visited India to learn as much as possible about the activities of the Atomic Energy Commission and the power needs of India and to explore the extent to which his company might co-operate with the Government of India in setting up atomic power stations. No decisions were taken.

Shri Mahanty: May we know if Government have taken any firm decision about setting up an atomic energy plant? We understand that a British team have also visited India for the same purpose. With how many countries have Government contacts for setting up this atomic energy plant?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: With regard to the question of the visit of this gentleman to India and his talks with the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, no decision was taken. With regard to the other question of the hon. Member, I require notice.

Shri Mahanty: May We know what is going to be the capacity of the proposed atomic energy plant, whether it is going to be 300 mega units or 250 mega units? I ask this because a big controversy has been raised and the Minister says he does not know.

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Member table a separate question.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Besides generation of power, have Government any proposal to instal atomic power plants for any other purpose?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: It does not arise out of the main question.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that Government propose to invite global tenders for the erection of these nuclear power stations? If so, is it true that global interest is confined only to these two countries, Britain and France?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I am unable to answer these questions.

Mr. Speaker: The question arose only with respect to the visit of one gentleman. It has been answered that he came to know what exactly our requirements are and how they can be fulfilled. Other questions can also be asked, but they do not arise out of the main question.

Tehar Villagers in Tilak Nagar, New Delhi

*1107. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 400—500 families from village Tehar were given temporary accommodation in Tilak Nagar, New Delhi during the rains about two years ago;

(b) whether it is also a fact that now they are being evicted from those quarters by the persons who have purchased them; and

(c) if so, what alternative arrangement is being made for accommodation for the persons from Tehar?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes.

(b) Those families which unauthorisedly occupied the tenements under the pretext of being rain sufferers and the tenements in whose occupation were, therefore, auctioned, are, perhaps, being evicted by the auction purchasers.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it not a fact that these people, 400—500 families, who were removed by the Government from Tehar village are displaced families and were given this accommodation when Tehar village was destroyed by rain? If so, is any alternative accommodation being provided for them?

Shri P. S. Naskar: These persons were not real rain sufferers. They were unauthorisedly occupying the tenements. With regard to giving them alternative accommodation in Tilak Nagar and Tehar village, the occupation of tenements by those people who are real rain sufferers is being regularised, but not of persons who unauthorisedly occupied those tenements.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: My question is not understood. I said that these 400—500 families are displaced families to whom accommodation had been provided in Tehar village which has been swept off by rains. The houses were razed to the ground; they do not exist. Is there any proposal to give them alternative accommodation when they are being evicted from the Tilak Nagar colony by the purchasers of the tenements?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The position is this. There were a little over 200 families who suffered due to heavy rain in 1955. They were given alternative accommodation in those tenements. They approached the Ministry to regularise the allotments of such tenements and we have agreed to regularise the occupation of such tenements. But the Ministry do not take any responsibility for any unauthorised occupation.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: My question is still not understood.

Mr. Speaker: If after two questions, it is not understood, what is the good of asking again?

Shri P. S. Naskar: I may add that these unauthorised people were occupying these tenements without paying any rent and without any authority from the Ministry. Now they want to go back to Tehar village because that village is going to be developed by the Delhi Corporation. As these people have lived so long unauthorisedly there without paying any rent and as those tenements have been auctioned, the purchasers want to evict them in default of rent or whatever it is. It is a civil matter between these two parties. They want to go back to Tehar village for which the Ministry at this moment cannot take any responsibility.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: They were occupying evacuee houses in Tehar

village. These houses have been destroyed by the rains. Is any alternative accommodation being found for them? Or is there a proposal for giving them alternative accommodation when they are evicted?

Shri P. S. Naskar: My Point is that occupation of tenements by all the D.Ps. who were the victims of the rains in 1955 and were given those tenements in Tehar village or Tilak Nagar, has been regularised. But these people are unauthorised; they are not really rain sufferers.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Are they not D.ps. even?

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जान सकता हूं कि सन् १९५५ में जो तिहार गांव के रेफ़यूजीज के मकान गिर गये थे और वे तिलक नगर में जा कर बैठ गये थे तो उनको मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से लिखित रूप में यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि उनसे कोई किराया नहीं लिया जायेगा और कोई रेंट नही चार्ज किया जायेगा, तो अब उनको नोटिस क्यों दिये जा रहे हैं ?

Shri P. S. Naskar: To those people who were shifted to the Tilak Nagar tenements and who were found eligible for allotments according to the rules for allotment, payment of rent up to particular periods and so on, allotments will be made. Nothing is done to them which is not permitted by the rules.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : जब मिनिस्ट्री ने यह लिख कर दे दिया था कि उन से कोई रेंट चार्ज नहीं किया जायगा, उनको लिख कर यह दिया हुआ है तब उसके बाद अब यह रेंट क्यों चार्ज किया जाता है ?

Shri P. S. Naskar: If the hon. Member would be kind enough to write to me, I will definitely look into the matter:

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What is the answer?

Mr. Speaker: The answer is clear. The hon. Minister is not aware that such rent is charged. If individual cases are brought to his notice, he will look into them.

Shri P. S. Naskar: The hon. Member may write to me and I will write back giving all the details.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतलाने .....

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Sufficient supplementaries have been asked.

Bhopal Capital Project

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*1114. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Padam Dev:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 912 on the 15th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of outlay for the Bhopal Capital Project; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The Working Group on the Bhopal Capital Project, which was set up by the Planning Commission in December, 1958, has recently submitted its proposals and these have been communicated to the State Government. The Working Group has recommended a total outlay of Rs. 13:25 crores on the Capital Project as against Rs. 19:05 crores envisaged earlier. It has also made proposal relating to the preparation of a Master Plan for the Bhopal town, the phasing of outlay, determination of priorities for the building programme and other aspects of the project.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know to what extent the expenditure on this project will be met by the Central Government as recommended by the Working Group?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No specific assistance would be given as Central

Government assistance. It will be a part of the annual Plan of the State Government; and the State Government will get necessary assistance from the Central Government.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: In view of the fact that some assistance is proposed to be given to build the capital of the proposed State of Gujarat from Central funds, may I know why such Central assistance has been refused to the Madhya Pradesh Government for Bhopal?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We are not aware of any proposal for assistance for the Gujarat capital so far.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जहां तक भोपाल के बनाने का सम्बन्ध है, क्या इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार उसी नीति का पालन करेगी कि जो उसने भुवनेश्वर और चंडीगढ़ के सम्बन्ध में की थी और जितने रुपये की योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास आई है, उसमें से कितना हिस्सा केन्द्रीय सरकार से मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को प्राप्त हो सकेगा ।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जहां तक भुवनेश्वर और चंडीगढ़ का सवाल है, उन दोनों स्थानों को भारत सरकार से कुछ रुपया मिला था, परन्तु वह प्रथम पंच-वर्षीय योजना के बीच में मिला था । इधर द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के समय से किसी को भारत सरकार की तरफ से मदद के रूप में रुपये नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं । जहां तक अभी तक देने का सवाल है, अभी तक १९५६–५७ में २० लाख रुपये मिले थे और १९५७–५८ में १,२० लाख रुपये मिले थे ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि जब १३ करोड़ की योजना है, उसमें जो ये रकमें केन्द्रीय सरकार से मिल रही हैं ये कितनी कम हैं और इस प्रकार से भोपाल के बनते बनते कितना समय लग जायेगा ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : १९६३–६४ तक आते आते सारा काम समाप्त हो जायगा । यह रिपोर्ट युनैनिमस है । इसमें प्रान्तीय सरकार के लोग भी थे और उन्होंने इसको मान लिया है कि इस कार्यक्रम के मुताबिक यह काम हो सकेगा ।

श्री पद्म देव: भोपाल नगर के प्रारम्भिक कार्य करने के लिये जो अथारिटी मुकर्रर की गई है, उसने अभी तक कितना व्यय किया है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : भोपाल सरकार ने अभी तक करीब ५,०९ लाख रुपया खर्च किया है ।

श्री जांगड़े : भोपाल राजधानी योजना का काम पूर्ण कब होगा और इस योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय शासन ने जो अनुदान दिया है, उसमें लोन कितना है और अनुदान की राशि कितनी है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जहां तक कार्यक्रम का सवाल है, यह काम १९६३–६४ तक पूरा होगा और अनुदान इसमें नहीं है । वे सालाना योजना बना कर लायेंगे और उसमें जो रहेगा, उसके मुताबिक उनको सहायता दी जायगी ।

Shri P. R. Patel: It has been said that assistance was given for the construction of Chandigarh. So, assistance was given for the construction of the Bhopal capital. May I know whether the same type of assistance will be given for the construction of the Gujarat capital?

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether the Capital Project report makes any mention of the high building costs in Bhopal? If so, what is the nature of the comments?

Shri L. N. Mishra: So far as the capital project of Bhopal is concerned, there is no question of high costs of construction. But the committee which was appointed was only to see

how far it was possible to achieve economy in construction; and they have suggested that economy to the extent of Rs. 5 crores could be achieved.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भोपाल सरकार को कोई निर्देश दिया है कि इतनी रकम से ज्यादा वह अपना कैपिटल बनाने पर खर्च न करे ? उस ने कम से कम कितना खर्च करने का निर्देश दिया है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : इस बारे में कोई लकीर तो खींची नहीं जा सकती है । उनकी योजना आई थी और उसकी जांच हुई थी । सबने एक मत से यह तय किया कि लगभग १३ करोड़ से उनका काम चल सकता है ।

Dr. M. S. Aney: Is it possible to predict that the capital buildings shall be completed by such and such year?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There can be no prediction. The programme has been phased; and we believe that so far as this programme is concerned, it would be completed by 1963-64.

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बताने की कृपा करेगी कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस राजधानी के बनाने के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई अनुदान चाहा ही नहीं था और यदि चाहा था, तो फिर केन्द्रीय सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई ? जो वर्किंग ग्रुप नियुक्त किया गया था, उसके कर्तव्यों में से एक यह भी था कि वह यह भी देखे कि इसके लिये केन्द्रीय अनुदान की जरूरत भी है या नहीं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उसने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या राय दी है ।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह तो नहीं कहा जा सकता कि अनुदान राज्य सरकार नहीं चाहती । इस की मांग है, लेकिन देना कठिन है, क्योंकि सिद्धान्त की बात हो जाती है, लेकिन यह भी सही है कि वे भी राजी हैं कि इस रूप में इस कार्य का कार्यान्वियन हो ।

Export of Mica

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*1115. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the exports of Indian mica have increased considerably during the year 1959; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The value of unmanufactured mica and manufactures of mica exported in 1959 was Rs. 11·15 crores as against Rs. 10·20 crores in 1958.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अच्छी तरह से माइका खान से निकाला जाय, इसके लिये क्या कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री कोई खास तवज्जह देती है ।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : माइका वालों की अपनी एसोसिएशन है और माइका निकालने का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, वह माइनिंग मिनिस्ट्री से ताल्लुक रखता है और वे इस पर गौर करते हैं । माइका की एक एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन कौंसिल है । वे भी इन चीजों पर विचार करते हैं और वे आपस में बैठ कर सोचते हैं कि किस तरह काम को अच्छी तरह किया जाये ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जो माइका के प्राइवेट ठेकेदार हैं, उनसे माइका इंडस्ट्री को नुकसान पहुंचा है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस इंडस्ट्री को अपने कब्जे में लेना चाहती है ।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : माइन्ज का इन्तजाम इस मिनिस्ट्री से होता नहीं है । हम तो एक्सपोर्ट से ताल्लुक रखते हैं । अगर माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में ज्यादा इत्तिला चाहते हैं, तो वह माइन्ज मिनिस्टर से यह सवाल पूछें ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the names of the countries to which export of mica has increased in 1959?

Shri Satish Chandra: The exports have generally gone up. I have given the figure already. I have got a statement here. The increase has taken place in the case of Japan, China and Czechoslovakia.

श्री पद्म देव: माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि अबरक का निर्यात बढ़ रहा है । क्या वह इस बात की ओर संकेत करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो अबरक बहुत ज्यादा पाया जाता है, उसके लिये प्रयत्न किया जायेगा कि इसके द्वारा वहां के लोगों को रोजगार का एक साधन मिल सके ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : अगर हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोग अबरक निकालें और उसकी क्वालिटी अच्छी हो, तो हम उसके निर्यात का जरूर प्रयत्न करेंगे ।

मैंने जो मुल्कों के नाम बताये हैं, उनमें यू० एस० एस० आर० का नाम रह गया है । उसके लिये माइका का एक्सपोर्ट बहुत बढ़ा है ।

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा : माननीय मंत्री ने, जहां तक विकास का ताल्लुक है, माइन्ज मिनिस्ट्री पर वजन डाल दिया है, लेकिन अबरक जिस मकसद के लिये विदेशों में जा रहा है, उसके उपयोग के लिये यहां पर कारखाने लगाए जा सकते हैं, उसका उपयोग यहां पर किया जा सकता है, क्या इस पर विचार किया गया है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : अबरक, ज्यादातर बिजली के जो यन्त्र बनते हैं, उसमें काम में आता है । बिजली के यन्त्रों को बनाने के काम को बढ़ाने का देश में बराबर प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है । भोपाल में हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकलज बन रहा है, उस को डबल किया जा रहा है । और भी कोशिश की जाती है । जितना जितना बिजली का काम हिन्दुस्तान में बढ़ता जायगा, माइका का भी इस्तैमाल उतना बढ़ता जायेगा ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it a fact that though the export of mica has gone up, the ratio of earnings has gone down as compared to last year?

Shri Satish Chandra: Not so in the case of unmanufactured mica. Though the total foreign exchange earned by the export of manufactured mica is more than last year, it is true that the prices had gone down and the rate was lower in 1959 as compared to 1958.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: What special measures have Government taken to promote the expansion of export of mica in the coming year?

Shri Satish Chandra: There is the Mica Export Promotion Council; and it tries to have market surveys. There are difficulties because there are certain substitutes coming up in other countries which are replacing mica. The Mica Export Promotion Council is trying to carry on some research for new uses to which mica could be put; and it is also trying to find new markets. We are trying to export it to many countries where we did not export before.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन की रफ्तार को जिस तरह से वह बढ़ रही है, देख कर क्या सरकार माइका के निर्यात को रोकना चाहती है ? माइका के ऊपर भारत का एकाधिकार है और अगर वह यहां ज्यादा खर्च हो जाएगा, तो बाहर भेजने के लिये माइका कम रह जायेगा । ऐसी हालत में क्या उस पर सरकार नियन्त्रण करने का विचार कर रही है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : रोकने का कोई विचार नहीं है । जितने माइके की मुल्क को जरूरत है, उतना यहां रखा जाएगा और बाकी जो बच रहता है, उसके लिये तो हम कुछ सोचते हैं और निर्यात करने की कोशिश करते हैं ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The hon. Minister said that the value of mica exported had decreased. May I know the reasons for that? Have the exports fallen?

Shri Satish Chandra: The value of the manufactured mica has decreased. I said just now that it was partly due to the new substitutes coming to replace mica. There are other synthetic materials which are replacing mica to a certain extent.

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा: क्या यह सत्य है कि बाहर की मांग और देश की मांग के अनुसार माइका का उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है, कम उत्पादन हो रहा है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : उत्पादन कम नहीं हो रहा है । मुल्क में भी मांग बढ़ती जाती है और एक्सपोर्ट भी अधिक हो रहा है । इसका साफ मतलब यह है कि उत्पादन भी बढ़ रहा है ।

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : मेरा मतलब यह है कि जितने माइका की बाहर के मुल्कों में डिमाण्ड है और जो देश की खपत है, उसके परिमाण में माइका निकालने के काम में प्रगति नहीं हो रही है, जो प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है वह कम परिमाण में हो रहा है ।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : मैंने अर्ज किया है कि जितनी मुल्क की मांग है, वह हम पूरी करते हैं और जो एक्सपोर्ट है वह भी बढ़ता जाता है । इस वास्ते माननीय सदस्य की यह धारणा कि उत्पादन कम हो गया है, सही नहीं है ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it not a fact that the mica miners' association has protested against the export policy of the Government regarding manufactured mica? Has it suggested any steps to be taken which will stabilise the prices of manufactured mica abroad?

Shri Satish Chandra: I am not aware of any protest. If the hon. Member brings any specific case to our notice, we shall certainly look into it.

Export of Canned Foods to U.S.A.

*1117. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S.A. has banned the import of canned foods under an amendment to the U.S. Food Drug and Cosmetic Act which became operative from the 5th March, 1960 and is causing serious repercussions on India's canned goods export to the U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). No such ban has been imposed, but the amending Act regulates imports so as to ensure that packers in countries exporting goods to the United States use only such additives as have been adequately tested by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for safety of health. So far as we know, Indian exporters are using only such additives as are already on the approved list. If the operation of this Act causes any practical difficulty, remedial solutions will have to be found in consultation with the U.S. authorities concerned.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the quantity of the export of Indian canned foods to America?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is about Rs. 71 lakhs in a year out of which a major portion is fish products.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Since the time when this amendment came into operation, has any order been received from the United States?

Shri Satish Chandra: This Act has been passed very recently and it came into force on 6-3-1960. It is too early to give that information.

Shri Raghunath Singh: In 1958, this amendment was made there. I want to know if after that amend-

ment was passed India received any order?

Shri Satish Chandra: India has been receiving orders. This Act has come into force on 6th March. It is not that the Act had not been in force and so we had been exporting. In fact the figures given by me indicate that the exports have been going on.

Shri Hem Barua: So far India had been producing canned foods according to the approved list. Now a banning policy comes in and it affects the approved list. May I know how this amendment would affect the approved list according to which we have been producing canned foods and how the order is going to affect our exports.

Shri Satish Chandra: It is not going to affect the export, as I said. It is a measure passed by the United States which affects their own industry also. Obviously, some harmful chemicals were being used by some people for preservatives, etc. They have made a list now and only those preservatives would be allowed to be put in the food products which are sold in America. It applies to their own home industry as well as to those who export foodstuffs there. As far as we have examined the question, the additives used here are on the approved list in America but if somebody is using some additive which should not be used, the matter will be looked into, if such a thing comes to our notice.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether in the American approved list to which a reference was made by the hon. Minister, sodium benzoate and pottasium meta-bisulphate are mentioned because they are in common use here.

Shri Satish Chandra: I have not read those things in such great detail as the hon. Member appears to have.

श्री पद्म देव : भारत से जो कैंड फूड का एक्सपोर्ट होता है, यू० एस० ए० को क्या उसमें से किसी भी वस्तु के सम्बन्ध में यू० एस० ए० की तरफ से कोई शिकायत आई है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है । वहां एक बिल पास हुआ है जो कि वहां उन की अपनी इंडस्ट्री के लिए भी और बाहर वालों के लिए भी है और इसके बारे में मैंने अभी अर्ज किया है । लेकिन कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है और एक्सपोर्ट भी बन्द नहीं हुआ है ।

Buildings Construction Corporation

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*1118. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**
Shri Damani:
Shri Ram Garib:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 766 on the 10th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether it has been decided to set up a Buildings Construction Corporation in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The proposal to set up the Corporation has not yet been finalised. Some aspects of the proposal are still under the consideration of the Government.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In the previous reply it was said that the matter was pending with the Planning Commission. May I know whether it has considered and approved it?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission has approved of the idea.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The hon. Minister has said that some aspects of the project are still under consi-

deration. What are those important aspects?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We appointed a special officer to prepare a scheme and he is working on it. Till the scheme is before us I am not in a position to give the details.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether the object is to take all the construction in its own hand or to leave some work to the private sector also?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Obviously, we cannot take up all construction work in our hands immediately after the corporation starts working. The idea is, that as far as possible, Government works may be entrusted to this corporation. Later on, if the scheme works well, it may extend its activities.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Since when is the proposal under the consideration of the Government?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I cannot give a definite date as to when the report will be ready.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Since what date this proposal has been under the consideration of the Government? For how long?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Redy): This matter has been under consideration of the Government since one or two years. It was felt that a corporation of this kind will be useful and helpful in the construction of our works on a more satisfactory basis. There are several aspects which have to be kept in mind and we have thought it fit to consult the contractors also—the bigger contractors. The cost structure and the financial aspects of it will have to be gone into and the approval of the Planning Commission had to be taken. All these naturally take sometime.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Since the first time when this matter was being considered by the Government, would the hon. Minister tell us the total amount for which contracts have been given to private individuals for Central Government works?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I will have to do some arithmetic work. We have to calculate it and give the figure.

Shri V. P. Nayar: My point is that when once the Government is seized of a particular matter, we should be entitled to know what the total volume of contract that has been given, is.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I would like to make it clear that the intention behind starting this Corporatin is not to take over all Government works; it should be one of the agencies along with the existing agencies. So it is not as if, if the Corporation had come into existence it could have taken up all the Government works all over the country.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know what was the reaction of the Planning Commission towards this proposal? May we have the details of that reaction?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have said that the Planning Commission has welcomed the idea. We are working out the details.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Exports of Woollen Manufictures

*1099. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to help the exporters of woollen manufactures; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A revised Export Promtion Scheme under which manufacturers and exporters of woollen goods are allowed to import raw materials against the value of the goods exported by them has been introduced with effect from 1st April, 1959. A copy of the public notice giving details of the Scheme

is placed on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 7].

Cooperative Societies in Tripura

*1102. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of displaced persons employed by the Cooperative Societies set up in the 41 pre-1954 Rehabilitation Centres of Tripura;

(b) whether the number is falling;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) how does this number compare with the target of employment fixed at the time of advancing loans to these cooperatives?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) 2,812 persons.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) This number represents 47 per cent of the expected employment potential of the sanctioned schemes.

Mandi Rock Salt Mines

*1108. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1029 on the 1st September, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the mechanisation of the Mandi Rock Salt Mines; and

(b) the time by which the machinery for the preparation of salt will be set up at Jogindranagar?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) *Progress made in the mechanisation of the Mandi Rock Salt Mines:*

(i) Electrification of Mines has been completed.

(ii) Electric driven equipment like air compressors pumps and compressed air driven fans have been installed.

(iii) Workshop Machines like Lathe, Drill, Grinder, Welding machine etc. have been installed.

(iv) Orders have been placed for Headgear and winding equipment, Ventilation fan, Rope haulage, Tipler, Electric driven Air compressor and Rolling stock like cages, tubs track etc. and Electric Drilling equipment.

(v) Proposals for installation of underground haulage machines, Compressed air hammer drills drifting machines, Electric rotary drills, Heavy duty pumps, Electric Boring rig, Face ventilators and Electric shot firing machines are under consideration.

(b) *The time by which the machinery for the preparation of salt will be set up at Jogindranagar:*

The proposal for the installation of machinery for preparation of high purity salt for Jogindranagar will be considered after the development of the mines by dry mining is completed. It is too early to indicate a time-limit for the purpose.

Resignation of Director General of E.S.I.C.

*1109. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director-General of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation recently resigned from his post; and

(b) if so, the cause of his resignation.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) Because he resented certain steps that were contemplated on account of developments in employer—employee relations in the Corporation.

Indo-Pakistan Boundary

*1110. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the demarcation of the boundary line along the 20 mile stretch of the Indo-Pakistan border from the village of Gujjal to the banks of the Sutlej;

(b) when it is likely to be completed;

(c) the measures taken to provide protection to the survey parties engaged in the demarcation work; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check smuggling in this area?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Initial traverse of the boundary in this sector has been completed. It is expected that the demarcation of the boundary will be finalized by the end of April, 1960, in accordance with the decisions of the Indo-Pakistan Minister Level Conference on the Western Border, held in January 1960.

(c) Suitable police escort is provided for the protection of survey parties.

(d) Adequate measures have been taken. It would not be in the public interest to disclose details.

Indian Exhibition at Dar-Es-Salaam

*1111. **Shri Manabendra Shah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an exhibition of Indian Products (India Makes It) was organised in Dar-Es-Salaam;

(b) if so, what items were exhibited; and

(c) whether there are any possibilities of promoting Indian exports to Tanganyika and other African territories following this exhibition?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) **Yes, Sir.**

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 8].

(c) Judging from the interest created, it may be said that Indian Merchandise can have good sales provided our exporters continue to nourish the market.

H.M.T. Branch Factory in Andhra Pradesh

*1112. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh have approached the Central Government for establishing a branch of Hindusthan Machine Tools Factory in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No Sir. The Andhra Pradesh Government have not, so far, addressed the Central Government in regard to the establishment of a branch of Hindustan Machine Tools Factory in the State.

(b) Does not arise.

Iron Pipe Factory Manipur

*1113. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for starting an Iron Pipe Factory in Manipur has been drawn up and the cost has been estimated at Rs. 75 lakhs;

(b) if so, when it is to be started; and

(c) wherefrom the raw materials are to be procured?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) **No, Sir.**

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Houses for Government Servants in New Delhi

1451. Shri Sunder Lal: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses built in Vinay Nagar and Moti Bagh areas (south of Ring Road) for Government employees;

(b) whether there is any delay in the construction of these houses; and

(c) when these houses will be allotted for occupation?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c). About 4,000 quarters of different types are under construction, in Moti Bagh, Netaji Nagar and the 1200-acre area, South of the Ring Road. There has been no delay in the construction of these quarters, though their allotment will have to await the provision of sanitary and other civic services, like outfall sewer, bulk water supply and electricity, by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The Corporation authorities have been requested to take early steps for the provision of these services.

Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri

1452. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the import bill of the Hindustan Antibiotics, Ltd., for the years 1957, 1958 and 1959;

(b) when the target of 45000 kg. of Streptomycin salts will be achieved; and

(c) whether there is any programme in hand for the production of tetracyclines and oxytetracyclines there?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Rs. 21·57 lakhs; Rs. 81·30 lakhs; and Rs. 127·41 lakhs respectively. These include imports of streptomycin salts.

(b) By the end of 1961 according to present indications

(c) A project for the establishment of a pilot plant with a capacity of 1·5 tons of tetracyclines (including oxy-tetracycline) is in hand.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme in Orissa

1453. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters constructed and to be constructed in the various industrial centres in Orissa giving the phases and the amounts allocated for the centres under the Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme of the Government of India;

(b) whether new industrial centres are proposed to be taken up under this scheme in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the proposed centres and allocation therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) A statement giving the particulars of houses sanctioned for construction in the various towns of Orissa State under the Scheme upto the 29 h February, 1960, is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 9.]

(b) and (c). The State Government propose to undertake construction of 586 houses under the scheme during 1960-61; the detailed projects are still to be formulated by them.

Publicity Organisers in Punjab

1454. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of publicity organisers appointed in Punjab State so far under the integrated publicity programme;

(b) whether they have performed cinema shows in their respective areas during 1959-60; and

(c) if so, the number of the places where these were performed?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Four (Three Field Publicity Officers and one Publicity Organiser).

(b) Yes.

(c) 948 (From 1st April, 1959 to 10th March, 1960).

Central Handicrafts Board

1455. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings of the Central Handicrafts Board held during the second half of the year 1959; and

(b) the nature of important decisions taken at each meeting?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 10].

Industrial Estates in Punjab

1456. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted by the Central Government to Punjab State for the setting up of Industrial Estates during the second Five Year Plan period so far;

(b) the amount utilised so far; and

(c) the amount to be allotted for the remaining period of the Plan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Though the Second Plan allocation of Punjab State for setting up the industrial estates is Rs. 71·60 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 57·96 lakhs has been sanctioned to them so far and a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs will be allotted for the remaining period of the Second Plan period. The excess involved over original allocation will be met by adjustment against other loan assistance schemes. It has been reported that a sum of Rs. 42:41 lakhs has been spent on the Industrial Estates till 31st March, 1959.

Consumption of Copper in Punjab

1457. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of copper in utensil form consumed by industrial units in the Punjab State during the years 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) the quota of copper allotted for consumption in Punjab State during the above period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Precise information is not available. Units manufacturing utensils generally do not consume virgin copper. Their main raw material is brass sheets and circles, i.e., copper is first alloyed with zinc to manufacture brass which is rolled into sheets and circles.

(b) Available figures are given below:—

Category of Units	*Period and quantity of allotment in tons.* *April 58 to March 59*	*April 59 to March 60*
1. Non-Scheduled Units	1983·00	2432·00
2. Scheduled Units on Metals Directorate of Development Wing	746·47	1084·00
3. Scheduled Units on Electrical Directorate of Development Wing	420·00	500·00

Coir Industry in Andhra Pradesh

1458. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a training-cum-production centre for the development of coir industry in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what is the progress so far made in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested for sanction of following schemes for development of coir industry in 1958-59:—

(i) Coir Production-*cum*-training Centre at Mogalthuru.

(ii) Coir Production-*cum*-training Centre at Tallarevu.

(iii) Production Wing in the Government coir school at Baruva.

(iv) Coir Production-*cum*-training centre at Antervedi.

(v) Coir Production-*cum*-training centre at Komaragiripatnam.

The scheme at Mogalthuru was a continuation scheme for which no fresh approval was necessary. The scheme at Tallarevu was also a continuation scheme but it contained certain modifications. The 3 other schemes were new schemes. Technical approval of the Central Government for the three new schemes and the continuation scheme at Tallarevu was accorded in January, 1959.

The State Government's total expenditure on the above schemes during the first four years of the Second Plan amounts to Rs. 2,78,833. The Central assistance sanctioned during this period to the State Government is Rs. 74,050 as loan and Rs. 43,400 as grant.

Modernisation of Textile Industry

1459. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 253 on the 19th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Working Group set up by the National Industrial Development Corporation to study the question of modernisation of Textile Industry in India has since completed its work;

(b) whether it has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the main findings of the Working Group?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Razakars from Pakistan

1460. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1415 on the 15th December, 1959 and state the latest position with regard to the note sent to the Pakistan Government in connection with the Razakar entry into India on the 16th October, 1957?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): A reply from the Government of Pakistan has since been received saying that the persons in question were prosecuted and convicted under the Entry into Pakistan Act and the Arms Act to various terms of imprisonment according to the law of the land.

Construction of a Circuit House in Delhi

1461. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1426 on the 15th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken for releasing some land in Delhi formerly owned by the Nabha State for the construction of a Circuit House in Delhi for the Punjab Government; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Punjab Government.

Machinery for Mineral Oil Industry

1462. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1429 on the 15th December, 1959 and state the nature of progress made in establishing a factory to manufacture the machinery for Mineral Oil Industry with Soviet assistance?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The programme of the Heavy Machine Building Plant at Hatia near Ranchi which will have an output capacity of 80,000 tons of heavy machinery items per annum, provides for the manufacture of 5,500 tons of heavy oil drilling rigs annually. The contract for the preparation of working drawings for plant and equipment has since been entered into with Prommash export, Moscow.

Survey of Carpet Industry

1463. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1430 on the 15th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the survey of the carpet industry in the country has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the details of the survey report?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Khadi Industry

1464. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Padam Dev:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1432 on the 15th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the working group for Khadi Industry;

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained therein; and

(c) the details of the recommendations accepted by Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The report is under print, and will be laid on the Table of the House when ready.

दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया में नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के स्मारक

१४६५. **श्री भारत दर्शन :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के एक निकट साथी श्री समर गुह दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया से लौटने के बाद उन्हें मिले और उन्होंने यह प्रार्थना की थी कि दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया, विशेष कर सिंगापुर में नेताजी और आजाद हिन्द फौज के स्मारकों को सुरक्षित रखा जाये और उनका सदुपयोग किया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन के इस अनुरोध पर क्या निश्चय किया गया ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) श्री समर गुह ने सुझाव दिया था कि भारत सरकार को वे दो मकान प्राप्त कर लेने चाहियें जिनका नेताजी और आजाद हिन्द फौज (इंडियन नेशनल आर्मी) ने उपयोग किया था और उन्हें किसी अच्छे मक़सद के लिये काम में लाना चाहिये ।

(ख) भारत सरकार का ख्याल है कि इस मामले का सम्बन्ध सिंगापुर में रहने वाले भारतमूलक लोगों और सिंगापुर की सरकार से है । इसलिये इस मामले में भारत सरकार का कोई पहल करने का इरादा नहीं है ।

Kamla Seed Oil

1466. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of Kamla Seed Oil can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the National Chemical Laboratory; Poona;

(b) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for its production; and

(c) whether any application for licence has been received for its production in the country or whether Government want to produce it in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A process for the extraction of Kamla seed oil, which is present to the extent of about 30 per cent. in the seed, has been worked out on a large laboratory scale in the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona. Before the process can be carried out on a commercial scale, it will be necessary to do pilot plant work on the process carried out. The possibility of manufacture of Kamla seed oil on a commercial scale can therefore be considered only after the pilot plant work is completed.

(b) The estimate of the finance required for the commercial exploitation of the process can only be given after the completion of the pilot plant work on the process.

(c) No application for a licence for the production of this oil has been received. There is also no proposal to manufacture this item in the public sector.

Denaturants for Alcohol

1467. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of Denaturants for Alcohol from Neem Oil can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona:

(b) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for its production; and

(c) whether any application for licence has been received for its production in the country or whether Government want to produce it in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The National Chemical Laboratory, Poona, has developed a new denaturant for alcohol, which is a mixture of total neem bitters and pyronimin—a liquid obtained by pyrolysis of neem oil. The suitability of the mixture has been approved by the Central Revenue Control Laboratories, Government of India. At present neem oil is not available in appreciable commercial quantities, at an economic price which is a pre-requisite for successful exploitation of the process mentioned above.

The possibilities of commercial exploitation of the process are being explored by the National Research and Development Corporation. It is too early to assess the finances that will be required for its production.

(c) No application has been received to set up the industry in the Private Sector. There is also no such proposal in the Public Sector.

Bricks and Block Making Machines

1468. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Bricks and Block Making Machines imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved.

(b) how they are used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of the Bricks and Block Making Machines can be taken up on a commerical scale as a result of research carried out in the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up industry for their production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for their production in the country or whether Government want to produce them in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No separate statistics of import of Brick Making Machinery are being maintained. Imports of B ock Making Machinery are as follows:—

	Quantity in units	*Value in '000' Rs.*
1958-59	37	11
1959-60 (April-Nov.'59)	4	2

(b) and (c). Nearly all the bricks produced in India are made by hand moulding at present. The Central Building Research Institute has develpoed and patented a hand-operated brick and block making machine for the production of stablised bricks. The patent has been leased out by the Institute for commercial exploitation to certain firms.

(d) The cost of a unit for the manufacture of 600 machines per annum, has been estimated by the Institute as Rs. 75,000.

(e) No application for licence to manufacture these machines has been received and there is no proposal to manufacture them in the Public Sector.

Free Flowing Table Salt

1469. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Free Flowing Table Salt imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how it is used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of Free Flowing Table Salt, Dairy Salt and Sodium Chloride can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out in the Central Salt Research Institute, Bhavanagar;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for their production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for their production in the country or whether Government want to produce them in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The required information is being collected.

(b) Imported salt is generally used for dairy, analytical and table purposes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The estimated cost of the plant for the production of one ton free flowing table salt, etc. per day is about Rs. 2 lakhs.

(e) No application for licence has been received, but the sole patent right for the process for manufacture of table salt evolved by the Central Salt Research Institute has been granted to the Hindustan Salt Company Limited, a wholly Central Government owned commercial undertaking, which proposes to set up the plant at Sambhar Lake.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में औद्योगिक बस्ती

१४७०. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में अब तक कितनी औद्योगिक बस्तियां स्थापित की जा चुकी हैं;

(ख) प्रत्येक बस्ती में कौन-कौन से उद्योग चालू किये गये हैं; और

(ग) उन में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) से (ग). दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हिमाचल प्रदेश में एक औद्योगिक बस्ती सोलन में स्थापित करने की मंजूरी दे दी गयी है और उसके लिए ३ लाख रु० की व्यवस्था की गयी है। इस बस्ती के लिये जमीन हासिल कर ली गयी है और निर्माण कार्य शुरू करने के लिये उसका कब्जा सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग को दे दिया गया है। आशा है कि यह औद्योगिक बस्ती १९६०-६१ के मध्य तक बन कर तैयार हो जाएगी। औद्योगिक बस्ती में जगह अलाट किये जाने के लिये प्रार्थना-पत्र हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के पास आ गये हैं और प्रशासन उनकी जांच-पड़ताल कर रहा है।

Indian Traders in Burma and Ceylon

1471. Shri Pangarkar: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian traders who went to Burma and Ceylon during 1959; and

(b) the number of those who have returned?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). No separate statistics are maintained at present of particular categories of Indian visitors to a foreign country or of their return to India. A passport-holder can make repeated visit; he can also leave India for some other destination and later go to Ceylon or Burma, or, having gone to one of these countries return to India via some other country. It is not therefore possible to collect the desired information.

आकाशवाणी

१४७२. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों से छात्रों के लिये कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने के लिये कुल कितने असिस्टेंट प्रोड्यूसर काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या आकाशवाणी के कुछ ऐसे केन्द्र भी हैं जहां असिस्टेंट प्रोड्यूसर नहीं हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उन केन्द्रों में असिस्टेंट प्रोड्यूसर नियुक्त करने की आवश्यकता अनुभव नहीं की गई है ;

(घ) क्या सभी केन्द्रों में असिस्टेंट प्रोड्यूसर के वेतन-क्रम समान हैं या नहीं;

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो वेतन-क्रमों में अन्तर के क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र में जहां से कि छात्रों के लिये अधिकतम कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं, प्रोड्यूसरों और असिस्टेंट प्रोड्यूसरों की संख्या इस समय कितनी है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर): (क) ६।

(ख) और (ग). ५ केन्द्रों में जो कि छात्रों के लिये कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करते हैं फिलहाल कोई प्रोड्यूसर या असिस्टेंट प्रोड्यूसर नहीं है। कार्य की देख भाल स्टाफ आरटिस्ट और कार्य-क्रम निष्पादक (Programme Executives) करते हैं। प्रोड्यूसर या असिस्टेंट प्रोड्यूसर नियुक्त करने के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हो चुके हैं।

(घ) और (ङ). सभी केन्द्रों में असिस्टेंट प्रोड्यूसरों के लिये जो फीस की सीमा निर्धारित की गई है वह समान है। फिर भी आरम्भिक फीस सम्बन्धित आदमी की योग्यता और अनुभव के अनुसार निश्चित की जाती है।

(च) फिलहाल कोई नहीं। दिल्ली केन्द्र से छात्रों के लिये प्रसारित होने वाले कार्यक्रमों की अवधि, आवृत्ति (Frequency) और रचना अन्य केन्द्रों की भांति होती है। इस केन्द्र में प्रोड्यूसर / असिस्टेंट प्रोड्यूसर की नियुक्ति भी विचाराधीन है।

Conference of Indo-Pakistan Border Police Officials

1473. Shri Vajpayee: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference between border police officials of Rajasthan and Pakistan was recently held at Hyderabad (Sind); and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and decisions taken?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). A Conference of these border police officers took place at Hyderabad (Sind) on 2nd and 3rd February, 1960. The Conference reviewed various aspects of the crime situation on the border. Both sides agreed to make earnest efforts to bring to book border criminals and to restore stolen property. In particular it was agreed that information would be exchanged between border authorities in regard to dacoits. The two sides also agreed to enforce strictly the Ground Rules forming part of the decisions of the Indo-West Pakistan Border Conference of January, 1960.

Displaced Persons in Tripura

1474. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of displaced persons who, having valid refugee registration cards, raised their huts in pre. 1954 Rehabilitation Centres of Tripura but have not yet been given rehabilitation loan; and

(b) the steps being taken to rehabilitate them?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Seven families.

(b) They have occupied land in the colony without any authority from the Government and should ordinarily have been rejected from the colony. Nevertheless, the Administration explored the possibility of regularising their cases. In five cases, in which the families have no adult male members, the widows and children were offered admission in a Home, but they refused to avail of the offer. One family consists of a single male member and as such is not entitled to any rehabilitation benefits. The remaining one case is expected to be decided soon.

Transfer of Refugee Cards

1475. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of displaced persons in Tripura who have applied for transfer of refugee cards in their name on the death of the previous card-holders;

(b) whether delay in such transfer of cards deprives the displaced persons of rehabilitation benefits; and

(c) if so, whether early steps are being taken to grant such transfers?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) 523.

(b) No.

(c) 499 cases have already been disposed of and the remaining 24 are under enquiry.

Employees' Provident Fund in West Bengal

1476. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any certificate proceeding has been filed for recovery of dues on account of contribution under the Employees' Provident Funds Act in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the number of such proceedings and the amount due till December, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) 906 cases;

(ii) Rs. 66·47 lakhs.

तिब्बत में भारतीय व्यापारी

१४७७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री ७ दिसम्बर, १९५९ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०४३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के वे सब भारतीय व्यापारी जो १९५९ के मौसम में तिब्बत गये थे वापस आ गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी कुल संख्या कितनी थी; और

(ग) वे किन-किन दर्रों से वापस आये और प्रत्येक दर्रे से कितने व्यक्ति वापस आये ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) और (ख). १९५९ में १७९६ साधारण (कस्टमरी) और ११३२ छोटे-मोटे (पैटी) व्यापारी लोग उत्तर प्रदेश से तिब्बत गए थे । इनमें से, तीन साधारण व्यापारियों को छोड़ कर, जिनके बारे में यह खबर है कि वे प्राकृतिक कारणों से तिब्बत में मर गए, बाकी सभी भारत वापस आ गए हैं ।

(ग) साधारण और छोटे-मोटे व्यापारियों तथा उन दर्रों की संख्या, जिनसे होकर वे लोग वापस आए, इस प्रकार है :

दर्रे का नाम	व्यापारियों की संख्या
लिपु लेख दर्रा	६४०
लिम्पिया दर्रा	७०
उन्ताधुरा दर्रा	१२५
दारमा दर्रा	५२४
माना दर्रा	७७
निति दर्रा	६८२
झेलुखागा	७
	२९२५

Bhusandpur Colony in Orissa

1478. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi**: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 866 on the 14th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the health centre for displaced persons has started functioning by now in the Bhusandpur Colony in Orissa;

(b) whether the proposal to set up a high school there has since been considered; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Not yet. The building is still under construction.

(b) Yes.

(c) Plans and estimates are awaited from the State Government, when received further action will be taken in the matter.

New Government Quarters in Delhi

1479. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that quite a large number of newly built Government quarters are lying vacant in Delhi for the last one year or more and have not been allotted;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to expedite the allotment?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c). It is not a fact that newly built Government quarters, complete in all respects with all necessary sanitary and other services, have not been allotted and are lying vacant. In a few localities, difficulties are, however, being experienced for want of electricity, as there is some reluctance on the part of Government employees to accept the allotment of unelectrified houses. Even so, about 1,060 quarters in Srinivaspuri have been or are being allotted and occupied. A number of quarters are in various stages

of construction in Andrewsganj. These cannot be allotted before the provision of electricity which will be required not only for lighting but also for the working of the sewerage system. The local authorities concerned have been requested to provide electricity in these and other new areas as soon as possible, so that the new quarters may be allotted and occupied without delay after the construction is completed. It is hoped that electricity will be made available by the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking in these localities before very long.

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

1480. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the displaced persons from East Pakistan have not been treated at par with those from West Pakistan in the matter of compensation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). Unlike the displaced persons from West Pakistan, the displaced persons from East Pakistan, according to the provisions of the Prime Ministers Agreement of April, 1950, commonly known as the 'Nehru-Liaquat Pact', continue to have ownership of all their immovable property left behind by them and enjoy an unrestricted right to dispose of the same by sale, exchange or otherwise. The question of compensation, therefore, to the displaced persons from East Pakistan for immovable property left behind by them does not arise.

Automatic Shoe Stiffener Moulding Machine

1481. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the new invention of automatic shoe stiffener moulding machine; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to introduce it in the shoe manufacturing industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Automatic Shoe Stiffener Moulding Machine is not a new invention; these machines are already being used by some of the bigger units manufacturing shoes in the country for moulding the stiffeners.

(b) No, Sir. The manufacturers, however, are at liberty to choose whatever machines they want, keeping in view their production programme and the usefulness of the machines.

Tax on Gold and Bullion brought by Dalai Lama

1482. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Yajnik:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) how much tax was levied on the gold and bullion brought by Dalai Lama from Tibet to India; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Gold imported from Tibet is not liable to duty and as levy of duty on import of silver coins etc. has been temporarily waived in the case of bonafide Tibetan refugees coming into India, no duty was chargeable from the Dalai Lama.

Import and Export of Books

1483. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of books both on private and Government account for the last five years;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange spent by India in importing foreign

books and stationery during the last five years; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to bridge the gap, if any, between the foreign exchange spent and earned on trading in books with foreign countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The information regarding the actual amount of foreign exchange earned and spent on the export and import of books is not available as no such figures are being maintained separately by the Reserve Bank of India. However, a statement showing the value of books etc. exported from and imported into India during last five years is placed on the Table.

Statement showing value of Books and pamphlets and other printed matter imported and exported during 1955 to 1959.

(*Value in '000' of Rs.*)

	Books and pamphlets and other printed matter.		Stationery (excluding paper)
	Exports	*Imports*	*Imports*
1955	7065	10638	10213
1956	7602	12294	9272
1957	10657	16584	8570
1958	8457	19074	2097
1959	9669	17775*	1709*

*Represent figures only for 11 months from January to November, 1959.

(c) The possibility of increasing the export of books is being explored.

Minimum Wages

1484. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Minimum wages for mica mine workers in mitted its report revising the minimum wages for mica mine workers in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in enforcing the same; and

(c) the steps taken by the Central Industrial Relations Machinery in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh have notified draft proposals for revision for eliciting comments. The State Government, to which the power of fixation of minimum wages has been delegated, will finalise the proposals shortly in consultation with the neighbouring Madras Government to avoid any undue disparity in wage rates.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply given to parts (a) and (b).

Ambar Charkha Scheme in Andhra Pradesh

1485. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkhas distributed in Andhra Pradesh during 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far;

(b) the number of Charkhas which are in operation; and

(c) the total quantity of yarn produced therefrom?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 14,629 Ambar Charkhas were distributed during 1958-59 and 3,067 Ambar Charkhas during 1959-60 (upto 31st January, 1960).

(b) Out of 29,884 Ambar Charkhas distributed so far since April 1956, the total number in operation is 22,169.

(c) 9·48 lakh lbs. of yarn have been produced during 1959-60 (upto 31st January, 1960).

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12 hrs.

RE. FIRING IN LANGA TOWNSHIP, SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. Speaker: I have received an intimation from Shri Braj Raj Singh. He says: "There is nothing to ask particularly. I may be allowed to raise this matter. I have submitted a motion regarding the mass killings by the South African Police two days back." What is the situation? The other day this matter was raised and the hon. Prime Minister made a statement.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, the Prime Minister is prepared to have a discussion on Monday after

the Question Hour. He has sent the draft of the resolution also, which informally I have shown to you.

Mr. Speaker: The leaders of the Opposition Groups also should be consulted.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I wanted to say that an early opportunity should have been given to this House to discuss this matter (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Monday is the earliest (*Interruption*). He wants it to be done as early as possible.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various session of Second Lok Sabha:—

(i) Statement No. I, Tenth Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 11].

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. III, Ninth Session, 1959. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 12].

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. VI, Eighth Session, 1959. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 13].

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XIII, Seventh Session. 1959. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 14].

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XVI, Sixth Session, 1958. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 15].

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XIX Fifth Session, 1958. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 16].

(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XXVII, Fourth Session, 1958. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 17].

(viii) Supplementary Statement No. XXXIII Second Session, 1957. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 18].

AMENDMENT TO RUBBER RULES AND ANNUAL REPORT ON WORKING AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANIES ACT

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Notification No. G.S.R. 331, dated the 19th March, 1960 making certain further amendment to the Rubber Rules, 1955, under sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2030/60].

(ii) Annual Report on the Working and Administration of the Companies Act, 1956, for the year ended 31st March, 1959, under Section 638 of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2035/60].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, a copy of each of the Annual Reports for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts of the following Development Councils:—

(i) Development Council for Internal Combustion Engines and Power-Driven Pumps. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2032/60].

(ii) Development Council for Acids and Fertilisers. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2033/60].

(iii) Development Council for Bicycles, Sewing machines and Instruments. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2034/60].

(iv) Development Council for Sugar. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2035/60].

(v) Development Council for Heavy Electrical Industries. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2036/60].

(vi) Development Council for Light Electrical Industries. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2037/60].

(vii) Development Council for Drugs, Dyes and Intermediates. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2038/60].

(viii) Development Council for Alkalies and Allied Industries. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2039/60].

(ix) Development Council for Woollen Textiles. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2040/60].

(x) Development Council for Art Silk Textiles. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2041/60].

(xi) Development Council for Non-ferrous metals. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2042/60].

(xii) Development Council for Machine Tools. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2043/60].

(xiii) Development Council for Oil-based and Plastic Industries. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2044/60].

(xiv) Development Council for Food Processing Industries. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2045/60].

(xv) Development Council for Alcohol and Fermentation. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2046/60].

CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY I.L.C.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 42nd Session held at Geneva in June, 1958.

(ii) Statement showing the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government of India on the above Conventions and Recommendations. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2047/60].

12.05 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 28th March will consist of:—

(1) Discussion on incidents of firing which occurred in Langa Township near Capetown, South Africa, on March 21, 1960, on a motion to be made by the Prime Minister on Monday, March 28, after Question Hour.

(2) Any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(3) Discussion and voting of Demands for Grants in respect of:—

Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

[Shri Satya Narain Sinha]

Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.
Ministry of Health.

Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.

(4) Consideration of a motion for reference of the Bombay Reorganisation Bill, 1960, to a Joint Committee on the 31st March, 1960.

12.06 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. —Shri Mahanty.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I should like to make a slight correction to what I said yesterday. I made a reference to a departmental examination. It was a departmental examination for R.T.E. Grade III, and not Grade II. Secondly, what I said about promotion to Grade II remains as it is, namely, merit basis and seniority basis,—nothing particular.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mahanty—hon. Members may take ten minutes each.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May we know, Sir, when the hon. Minister is likely to reply?

Mr. Speaker: How much time will the hon. Minister take?

Shri Datar: He will take about an hour.

Mr. Speaker: We have got 2 hours 45 minutes. We must take up the non-official business at 3-30 today. Between now and 3-30 we have got 3¼ hours. 2¾ hours will be devoted to this, after which we will take up the next item also.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): The time may be extended.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: If the debate on these Demands go up to 3-30, the Government will have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I will call the hon. Minister at 2-30. From now we will have 2½ hours. If hon. Members will confine their remarks to ten or twelve minutes we can accommodate some more hon. Members.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I may point out, Sir, that very few Members from the Opposition got chance yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: No, I am not ignoring even a single group. I have been calling one after the other. Some Opposition groups ignor the existence of unattached Members, and I find it very difficult. Every group insists upon its being called. There are two or three groups here, but there are as many as 30 or 40 unattached Members.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Sir, the division of time on the basis of 2|3rd to this side and 1|3rd to the Opposition affects us because most of the time out of this 2/3 is taken up by hon. Ministers. Therefore, the Ministers' time should ordinarily to excluded from the total time which is divided, because the Ministers reply to the arguments put forward by both the sides.

Mr. Speaker: Let it continue as it is for this session, I will consider the matter for the next session.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I, Sir, reply to the point raised by my hon. friend. During the debate on the Demands relating to the Ministry which we took up earlier, much more time than their quota, about 50 per cent was given to them.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): Sir, the time may be divided 50:50.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Mahanty.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the time at my disposal being very short I would like to ad-

dress myself to two or three aspects of the Home Ministry's Demands. Sir, the story is long and the story may be also bitter, but the time is short. Therefore, I should first like to begin with our border check-posts.

Now, during this morning's Question Hour, some questions were asked regarding our border check-posts to which the Parliamentary Secretary to the External Affairs Ministry offered answers. At that time, Sir, I had raised a point of procedure, that such questions had to be legitimately answered by the Home Ministry inasmuch as Demands had been made for expenditure under the Head 'Police' in the Home Ministry's Demands.

Coming to the border check-posts, I need only say that these occupy a very strategic importance in our scheme of defence. Even though year after year this House has been sanctioning expenditure to be incurred on account of our border check-posts, the Government have thought it fit to keep this House in dark about the condition of our border check-posts. I can well anticipate the hon. Minister replying that all possible steps are being taken in the best possible manner to man our check-posts. I do not venture to dispute that, but I only need say that his 'best' could have been better. Really, it is a tragedy that this House has never been told about our border check-posts. I went through the pages of the Home Ministry's Report. I went through the pages of the Defence Ministry's Report. Not a single word has been mentioned about our border check-posts.

The hon. Minister can also say that these questions may be addressed to the Defence Ministry, in view of the fact that the border defence, the border check-posts have now been delegated to the Defence Ministry. In that event, I would only like to add, these Demands should not have featured on the pages of the Home Ministry's Demands. Then, I think, we could have asked the Defence Ministry to let us have a concrete picture about our border check-posts.

Why I say this? When, last year, the crisis of Chinese aggression on the Indian borders took place, the entire Government, the entire country was caught napping. That is how, Sir, 12000 square miles of Indian territory were captured without our offering even the slightest resistance. Last year, in August, when the Chinese penetration took place in the Kameng and Subansiri divisions of NEFA, our border check-posts did not offer the slightest resistance. That is how Longju was captured; that is how the Assam riflemen in the Longju outpost were outflanked; that is how the Khinzemane outpost was taken. Even when the Chinese literally were moving mountains in Ladakh sector, our border check-posts had no information, much less did they offer resistance.

In this context, when we come to consider the condition of our border check-posts, we really find that it leaves much to be desired. This House might be knowing that we have 700 miles of frontier along the McMahon line between India and China. There are only 15 or 16 flag-flying posts in that sector and out of these 15 or 16 flag-flying posts only about four or five may be military check-posts. Therefore, I had thought that more provision should have been made in this year's budget for streamlining our border check-posts. But I find that in the present budget, we have made a provision of Rs. 24,56,200 only for border check-posts in the northern and the north-eastern sector, even though we have made a provision for Rs. 24 lakhs for our secret service. If this is not an imbalance I do not know what imbalanced priorities are. We are spending Rs. 24 lakhs for secret intelligence. I do not know how efficiently the secret intelligence department has worked. It might have worked in dogging the activities of the Opposition parties, but it has signally failed when it came to anticipate the activities of those who are the aggressors. Therefore, I was venturing to submit that

[Shri Mahanty]

there has been an imbalance in the priorities inasmuch as we have made a provision of Rs. 24 lakhs for secret service for which no accounts are ever offered and for which no vouchers are ever kept and which are never scrutinised, whereas we have made a paltry provision of Rs. 25,56,200 for our border check-posts on our very strategic Indo-Tibetan and Kashmir-Tibetan border.

Then I would like to take up the question of the linguistic minorities. The hardships which the linguistic minorities in this country have been undergoing were for the first time brought to the notice of the country by the States Reorganisation Commission. If I may venture to say so, it was little short of a shock to the national conscience. In that background the Constitution was amended and article 350B was inserted in the Constitution providing for the appointment of a Special Officer to look after the interests of the linguistic minorities. I do not know how serious the Government was about the appointment of the Special Officer. Why I say so is because of this. Even though the States Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956, making provision for this and the Constitution was amended in 1956, the Special Officer was appointed on 30th July, 1957.

12.13 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR *in the Chair*]

He took about four months to open his office in Allahabad. His office was opened on 27th October, 1957. Thereafter, his first report was presented to the President on 23rd December, 1958. Be that as it may, the first report was highly unsatisfactory inasmuch as full information regarding the linguistic minorities and their problems was not reflected in its pages. At that time, when I initiated a discussion on this report in this House, I had pointed out the various lacunae in the report and I had mentioned that at least one State Government, the Government of Bihar, did not choose to reply to the questionnaire issued by the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, who was functioning under an article of the Constitution. Therefore I had submitted to the Government to advise the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities to go into the problems of the linguistic minorities living in Bihar. At that time, the hon. Minister had replied that all possible steps were being taken to mitigate their grievances. The word "all" was emphasised. But I regret to say that even now nothing has been done in the matter. I wrote to the hon. Minister as late as 16th January, 1960 to which I received a reply only in the month of March. In this context, I would also like to submit that unless the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner, functioning under article 350B, is redeemed from the various handicaps, he is not likely to function in the manner which is expected of him.

In this context, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to article 350B(2) which says that the Commissioner should only investigate and "report to the President upon those matters at such intervals as the President may direct". Therefore, the entire initiative rests on the discretion of the President who is, of course, at every stage advised by the Cabinet. If the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner does not take note of the grievances of the linguistic minorities, *suo motu* or on any reference or any grievance made, and if his investigation is conditioned by the directions from the President, then, I venture to submit that he is after all going to prove infructuous so far as the linguistic minorities are concerned. Therefore, I should take this occasion to submit to the hon. Minister to consider the amendment of article 350B so as to give the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner full scope and full range for pursuing the activities which have

been mentioned in the article to which I have already made a reference.

In this connection, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister once again to the hardships which the Oriya linguistic minorities in Bihar have been undergoing. I do not say so in any sense of narrow parochialism or of linguistic expansionism. The very human values which we are upholding not only in this country but abroad are at stake when it comes to the question of linguistic minorities.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up. He has taken ten minutes. He may kindly finish in one minute.

Shri Mahanty: I am the only speaker from my group and I thought I could get more time.

Mr. Chairman: He may take two more minutes.

Shri Mahanty: I shall conclude in two or three minutes. As the time at my disposal is being further curtailed by you, I cannot go into that aspect of the matter which I have just mentioned. But I once again bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that even though I sent in my grievances, as per his request on the floor of this House, as late as 16th January, 1960, I received a reply—a one-line reply—only in the month of March, and I do not know where I stand or where the linguistic minorities stand. Therefore, I would only venture to submit that in future, the hon. Minister should be at least more serious when they make promises. If any promise is made, it should be seriously pursued.

I would take this opportunity to submit to the hon. Home Minister, in all humility, that the solution of the Oriya linguistic minorities in Bihar can only be solved if the Seraikella sub-division and Kharswan are transferred to the State of Orissa. In 1948, when these two Indian States were taken back from Orissa, the conditions were little short of unconscionable. No reasons were ever offered. The Bavdekar Tribunal that was appointed specifically to go into this matter never functioned for some reasons known to the Government alone. Be that as it may, I do not wish to go into that sorry and sordid chapter. All that I would now urge is only this: that we are prepared to leave the entire matter in the hands of the hon. Home Minister. Let the Home Minister decide what principles should be applied in determining this issue, and we are prepared to abide by any decision that may be taken in accordance with those principles.

The other day, the Congress President Shri Sanjeeva Reddy also made this recommendation, namely, for settling these boundary issues certain sets of principles should be evolved and all the boundary disputes should be settled accordingly. I only repeat and emphasise, and I hope the hon. Minister will pay some attention to this, to the Oriya in Bihar from, what should I say, extinction.

श्री नेकराम नेगी (महासू–रक्षित–अनुसूचित जातियां) : जनाब मोहतरमा साहिबा, मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूं कि आपने मुझ को मौका दिया कि मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर अपने खयालात का इजहार कर सकूं।

मैं एक ऐसे इलाके का रहने वाला हूं, मेरा मतलब हिमाचल प्रदेश से है, जो ना सिर्फ इक्तसादी और माली हालत में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, बल्कि वहां सियासी आजादी की भी बिल्कुल कमी है।

आज हिन्दुस्तान एक आजाद मुल्क है और हिमाचल की खुश किस्मती है कि वहां राजाओं और महाराजाओं का राज भी खत्म हो गया है, मगर वहां का किसान आज अपने आपको इतना ही बेबस पाता है, जितना कि आजादी को हासिल करने से पहले था। कहने को तो वहां से हम लोग पार्लियामेंट में मुंतखिब होकर आते हैं, और प्रदेश में

[श्री नेकराम नेगी]

टैरीटोरियल काउंसिल और एडवाइजरी काउंसिल है, मगर ये सिर्फ नाम के लिये प्रजातंत्र (जम्हूरियत) का नक्शा बनाती हैं, मगर सही बात यह है कि इन काउंसिलों को न तो कोई अख्तियारात हैं और न वह जनता की मांगों को पूरा करने की ताकत सही मानों में रखती हैं ।

मैं आपको यकीन दिलाता हूं कि हिमाचल का किसान अपनी देश भक्ति में हिन्दुस्तान के किसी हिस्से के किसान से पीछे नहीं है । उसने भी राष्ट्र पिता महात्मा गांधी की लीडरशिप में आजादी और जम्हूरियत का ख्वाब देखा था । वह भी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री पंडित नेहरू के पंचायती राज का इस्तकबाल करने के लिये बेचैनी के साथ तैयार हैं, मगर उनको दुःख होता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश से सिर्फ चन्द मील के फासले पर पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश के किसान अपने मेम्बर मुतखिब करके लेजिस्लेटिव असैम्बली और काउंसिल में भेजते हैं और उनको पूरे अख्तियारात हैं कि अपने प्रदेश की हुकूमत में पूरा हिस्सा ले सकें और इन असेम्बलियों और काउंसिलों के जरिये से अपनी वजारतें कायम कर सकें । और अपने कानून बना सकें, और सयासी और इक्तसादी मांगों को पूरा कर सकें ।

अभी कल की बात है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश एक सी० क्लास स्टेट थी । उसकी वजारत थी उसकी जनता का पूरा हाथ उसकी हुकूमत में था, लेकिन आज हिमाचल प्रदेश का किसान सरकारी अफसरों के रहमो करम पर है । उसकी टैरिटोरियल काउंसिल की ताकत पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश की म्युनिसिपैलिटी और डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड से भी कम है । मुझे उम्मीद है कि हमारे काबिले तंजीम जनाब होम मिनिस्टर साहब जिन पर न सिर्फ कमायूं और गढ़वाल के पहाड़ी इलाकों को बल्कि हिमाचल के पहाड़ी इलाकों को भी फख्र है, पूरी कोशिश करेंगे कि इन पहाड़ी इलाकों के रहने वाले अपनी किस्मतों के मालिक बन सकें । जनाब होम मिनिस्टर साहब खुद एक पहाड़ी इलाके के रहने वाले हैं और मैं उनको यह बताने की जरूरत नहीं समझता कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में पहाड़ी इलाकों के रहने वालों की ईमानदारी और बहादुरी को धाक है, और उन्होंने सैकड़ों साल की राजाओं और महाराजाओं की गुलामी और जुल्मों के बाद भी अपने नेशनल कैरेक्टर को बरकरार रखा है । आज उसकी आंखें जनाब होम मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ हैं । ताकि उनको सही मानों में हिन्दुस्तानी शहरी होने का हक मिल सके ।

आज अक्सर पंजाब से यह आवाजें उठती हैं कि हिमाचल को पंजाब में शामिल कर लियाजाये । अगर हिन्दुस्तान के सब प्रदेशों को खत्म करके सिर्फ एक भारत प्रदेश बना दिया जाये तो मैं यकीन दिलाता हूं कि हिमाचल का एक एक बच्चा उसका इस्तकबाल करेगा । मगर जब तक जबान और कल्चर की बुनियाद पर प्रदेशों की बुनियादें कायम हैं तब तक हिमाचल प्रदेश पंजाब का हिस्सा नहीं बन सकता । हमारा अपना कल्चर है गा कि पहाड़ी कल्चर है और उस पर हमको फख्र है । और हमारे आईन ने उसकी हिफाजत की जिम्मेदारी ली है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हिमाचल पंजाब के मुकाबले में तालीम में, दौलत में और सयासी दौड़ में बहुत पीछे है, हालांकि कौमी एकता में उससे बहुत आगे है और अगर हिमाचल को पंजाब का एक हिस्सा बना दिया गया तो पंजाब में जो बबा हिन्दी और पंजाबी और आर्य-समाज और सिख की है वह हमारे यहां भी पहुंच जायेगी और वह प्रदेश जिसकी सरहदें आज चीन और तिब्बत से मिली हुई हैं, एक खतरनाक हालत अख्तियार करके पंजाब की पायेतख्त रियासत बन जायेगा, और हिन्दुस्तान के लिये एक खतरे की सूरत अख्तियार कर लेगा । आज भी हमारी बदकिस्मती से हमारे पंजाब के भाई हमको अपने से कम दरजे का समझते हैं, और अपनी दौलत और

तालीम का फायदा उठाकर हमको दबाने की कोशिश करते हैं। आज भी हमारे यहां जितनी भी बड़ी बड़ी सरकारी मुलाजिमतें हैं, तिजारतें हैं, वह भी हमारे प्रदेश में हमारे हाथ में नहीं बल्कि पंजाबी भाइयों और दूसरों के हाथ में हैं। आज हिमाचल के पिछड़े हुये इलाके के लोग बेदार हो रहे हैं, हमारे बच्चे तालीम हासिल करके अच्छे से अच्छे ओहदों के लिये, बड़ी से बड़ी तिजारतों के लिये तैयार हो रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर हिमाचल को पंजाब के रहमो करम पर छोड़ दिया गया तो हिमाचल में कभी भी हिमाचल वालों का राज न होगा बल्कि राजाओं और महाराजाओं से आजाद होने के बाद नये किस्म की पंजाबी राजाओं के गुलाम बन जायेंगे।

और सितम उस फरेबी देखिये कि किस तरह हमारे साथ सौतेली मां का सा सलूक किया जाता है। अभी चन्द साल हुये कि बदकिस्मती से हमारे सेक्रेटेरिएट में आग लग गयी, पंजाब सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान भर के करोड़ों रुपये से एक शानदार दारुलसल्तनत चंडीगढ़ में बनाया और उसकी अजीमुश्शान इमारतें शिमले में खाली पड़ी रहीं। हमने गिड़गिड़ा कर पंजाब सरकार से दरख्वास्त की कि शिमले की सेक्रेटेरिएट की बिल्डिंग हमको आरजी तौर पर दे दें, मगर उनके कानों पर जूं तक न रेंगी और इमारतें खाली पड़ी रहीं। और हिमाचल के सरकारी मुलाजिमान शिमले की बिर्फानी चोटियों पर मीलों बटे हुये काम करते रहे और कर रहेहैं। आज पंजाब सेक्रेटेरिएट की बिल्डिंग दिल्ली के रेलवे बोर्ड को दे दी गयी है मगर हिमाचल जिसका आज भी यह मतालबा है कि शिमला की एक एक इंच जमीन हिमाचल प्रदेश का हिस्सा है, यहां की सेक्रेटेरिएट की बिल्डिंग को नहीं पा सका।

मैं आपकी इजाजत से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एस० आर० सी० ने हिमाचल के साथ सख्त गैर इन्साफी की है शिमला और कांगड़ा का इलाका इक्तसादी और सयासी रूप से हिमाचल का अंग है। आज के हिमाचल की तस्वीर एक ऐसी मूर्ति की तस्वीर है जिसका कहीं से हाथ काट दिया गया है और कहीं से आंख गायब कर दी है। मगर हमें पूरी उम्मीद है कि हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब यह महसूस करते हैं कि शिमला और कांगड़ा का इलाका हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये कितना जरूरी है और एस० आर० सी की नाइन्साफी को दूर करके हिमाचल की जनता की मांगों को पूरा करेंगे।

मैं अपनी तकरीर खत्म करने से पहले जनाब होम मिनिस्टर साहब का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि उन्होंने हमेशा हिमाचल की तरक्की में जाती तौर से दिलचस्पी ली है, वहां सड़कों और स्कूलों को कायम करने में मदद दी है, मगर हिमाचल की जनता इस मदद के अलावा जम्हूरी आजादी की भी मांग करती है और ख्वाहिश करती है कि दिन दूर नहीं जबकि एक विशाल हिमाचल प्रदेश बने, वहां टेरीटोरियल काउंसिल के बजाये जनता की मुंतखिब की हुई लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली बने, शिमला उसकी राजधानी हो, लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर के बजाये गवर्नर उसका हैड आफ स्टेट हो, और हिमाचल के लोग यह कह सकें कि उनका सियासी दरजा किसी हालत में पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश के नीचे नहीं है।

Shri Bangshi Thakur (Tripura—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Madam Chairman, the Home Ministry is our Ministry. I say it is our Ministry because we, belonging to the Union Territories of India, are being administered by the Home Ministry. So, the debate on Home Affairs is to us a general debate.

I shall confine myself to Tripura at present. Regarding transport, what is the position. The only road which connects Tripura with the rest of India is the Assam-Agartala road. The road is our real life-line. I say so because it does not cross Pakistan. It runs from India to India *via* India. There is another route, air-route from Calcutta to Agartala. That air-

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route is also our life-line, but only as long as good relations are maintained with Pakistan. Crores of rupees have been and are being spent for the construction of this Road, but all-round completion of it is yet to be made. What about the bridges and culverts? Repair works of bridges and culverts take more than one year. The materials are there, the money is there, the decision is there, the approval is there, yet the work takes more than one year, which is not at all justified.

Coming to irrigation what we find if the money given by the Government is properly utilized, and if the irrigation works are done properly, a few lakhs more can be added to the production of Tripura. If a small switch gate for Sukh-Sagar area of Udaypur sub-division is constructed, that area alone will give one lakh maunds of paddy. In this way, if canals are dug for removing excess water and for watering lands and tila lands whenever it is necessary and small switch gates are constructed at necessary points then Tripura will no longer be a deficit area in food. But that is not being done, though the money is there, the sanction is there, and everything is there.

What is more surprising, is that the money is very often surrendered. Again the Ministry gives us money, again the same works are taken up and before the completion of the work again the money is surrendered. This has been going on in rotating order.

After a long time, and after much deliberation, the work of digging canal in Khaura-Bil area of Kallasahar sub-division has been taken up and a contractor has been entrusted with the work. Now the contractor has offered such a low rate for earth cutting that no one is ready to work and the result is that the production is hampered. I want to know why the work is not being done under muster roll system. Large volume of work is being done in Delhi under the muster roll system, and it is done very well. So, the Ministry should think over the matter and, if possible, adopt it in the case of Tripura also, as it is a very serious matter and it affects production.

I now come to drinking water. A proposal to supply drinking water to the Agartala people was approved and money also was given long ago but the work has not been started yet. Since the money is there, the approval is there and the urgency is there, I request the hon. Minister to see to it that this is attended to early. As far as giving money is concerned, we have no complaints against this ministry as they give us ample money. In the yearly Budget of 1958 the Home Ministry has given us about Rs. 5½ crores, in the year 1959 about Rs. 6 crores and in the current year about Rs. 7 crores. Moreover, about Rs. 9 crores were allotted to us in the Second Plan. We are being paid whenever it is necessary and whenever we ask for it. I hope during the Third Plan also we will be paid at least double of what has been paid to us in the Second Plan. But whether the question which peeps in our mind does peep in the mind of our Minister or not. There are efficient and able officers in this Ministry and so it is unbelievable that the vital question does not appear in their mind; that question is whether the money has been properly utilized and how far the work has progressed in the light of the big sum that is given to us. I do not say that a judicial enquiry should be made but a thorough departmental enquiry can be made and decision can be taken as to how to overcome the difficulty, if any. The Ministry should think over the matter seriously.

Then I come to the administrative set up in Tripura. The general feeling is that the departments, directorates and offices are overcrowded with officials and too many cooks are spoiling the dinner. So, the top heavy

administration should be changed. What is more important and desirable to the people at large is the simplification of the process through which papers are to move as that helps to take quick decisions. They do not want to wait for years or months together and thereby being harassed. They want to know the decision, whether it is 'yes' or 'no', within seven days.

I now come to the Territorial Council. People want more autonomy, as far as the Territorial Council is concerned. They are not satisfied with the degree of autonomy provided by the Territorial Council Act. As a first step, to satisfy the peoples' desire the Territorial Council Act as such, which provides very limited power, should be made free from all restrictions imposed by the Administrator. In the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman should be given powers and facilities to act as Chairman.

Coming to the question of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, I like to say that due attention is not paid to the recommendations of the Central Tribal Welfare Board and the Board for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. The Home Ministry should see that all the recommendations are given effect to. If the recommendations are not given effect to, I do not understand the meaning of having such recommendations.

Due to invasion by rats in many parts of Tripura the sufferings of the tribals are unspeakable. The ways and means that have been or are going to be adopted to face the invasion are not adequate. More serious attention should be paid to this problem by the Home Ministry.

In the days of the late Ruler of Tripura loans were given to tribals, mostly Joomias in times of famine. Now they are not in a position to repay the loans. So, the loans should be remitted. The amount of lons also, I understand, is not very big.

Post-matriculate stipends for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes were being distributed by the Education Ministry of the Government of India. Now powers have been transferred to the States and Territories for distributing the same. Now complaints regarding irregularities and delay etc. in distributing the stipends are being received. To avoid such troubles I propose that all powers regarding the stipends should be vested in the Home Ministry, as far as Union Territories are concerned. The Home Ministry should receive all the petitions and should distribute stipends directly.

Then I come to broadcasting in Tripuri language. It begins with a Tripuri song of which the language is Tripuri but the tunes are not Tripuri. I submit that tunes should also be Tripuri, as far as possible. After the song the next item is speeches made by the President, Vice-President and the Prime Minister; the next item is market price, and it concludes by a Tripuri song. We should think over the matter as to why broadcasts in Tripuri have been arranged. Amongst the tribals of Tripura, Tripuri-speaking tribals are in a vast majority and the majority of other tribals also know Tripuri. In the eastern part of India, Tripura and her tribal population occupy a very important place from time immemorial. Which is not unknown to the authority. If it is the intention of the Government to make them understand what the Government is thinking and doing for their welfare and in this way trying to raise their standard of living to the level of the people of the rest of India, then more itlems should be added to the broadcasting programme. That is the recommendation of the Central Tribal Welfare Board and how much money the Govt. is spending yearly under what different items.

Lastly, I come to rehabilitation, with which the Home Ministry is directly concerned.

The Rehabilitation Ministry says that they have spent already Rs. 11

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crores for the rehabil tation of refugees in Tripura and so rehabilitation work there is completed. In the light of the huge amount spent the Rehabilitation Ministry can say that, but I say that rehabilitation has not been completed in Tripura because the money has not been properly utilised.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude in half a minute or so.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: I am alone speaking about Tripura. But I am concluding in a minute or so.

So I hope this matter would be taken into consideration by the Home Ministry.

Another aspect of this is that there is information that in Delhi about 3,000 Rehabilitation Department employees are to be released within three to four months. 400 of them have already been released and 500 are to be released in the month of April. There are about 4,000 Rehabilitation Department employees in West Bengal. Dr. B. C. Roy, the Chief Minister of West Bengal has requested all the Ministers of West Bengal that they should not be left unabsorbed and should be absorbed in any department. It is the responsibility of the hon. Home Minister to see that these 3,000 Rehabilitation Department employees who are going to be released in three to four months' time are a absored in any of the Ministries.

Dr. Gangadhara Siva (Chittor—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Madam Chairman, I rise to congratulate the hon. Home Minister for his sane and able administration of the country. So far as my experience in the Parliament is concerned, this is the eleventh year that I am having this experience, having been sent to the Parliament thrice unopposed. I would also like to say that I have seen many a Minister from the time of Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel. The present hon. Minister has been kind enough and has taken a bold step in appointing a Harijan as a member of Public Service Commission which we never expected. That is his greatest achievement among his achievements in other respects also.

Another thing which, in particular, I would like to inform the House is that under the ruling party's management a Harijan has been elected as the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. That is a unique honour which one can have in the whole of India and in the whole world. I am sure no nation in the world has achieved this object except India under the able administration and leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, who is an advocate of democratic government.

Coming to the proper subject of my speech I would like to say a few words about my community's affairs. This is the most unfortunate community on the face of the earth forsaken by God and forgotten by the Government. Of course, the present Ministry has done its level best and to the best of its ability what all it could do for the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes to a very great extent. But they have not actually caught the point. They may come forward and say, "We have done this; we have appointed a Minister or a Deputy Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary here and an IAS or an IPS officer there and so on." On the other hand I would like to inform this House that they have developed themselves and not my community at large consisting of about seven crores of people. The real existing difficulties of my community are well-known to hon. Members of this House as also to others.

When I said forsaken by God, I said it in the sense that there are three goddesses. One is Goddess Saraswati who is in charge of the portfolio of learning and wisdom; another Goddess, who is in charge of the portfolio of wealth, is called Lakshmi and the other Goddess, who is called Moodevi, is in charge of the portfolio of sleep, rest, peace of mind and all that. She

is in our favour because after hard labour it is this Goddess who gives us rest, peace and peace of mind. Another thing is that the Father of the Nation is blessing us in disguise in heaven.

So far as our community is concerned, 90 percent of the people are living in thatched sheds with a hole in the roof and exposed to the mercy of the Sun God, the Wind God and the Rain God—nothing short of it. So I would like to suggest to the hon. Home Minister that this sort of help would be of very great use to about ten per cent of our people. Therefore I request that my salient points should be considered by the hon. Minister in the future as to how the development of my community can be achieved.

There is one community, by name Nadar, in South India. Once it was considered to be the most untouchable, Scheduled Caste or whatever you may call it. That was their position. But under the able leadership of the Chief Minister, Shri Kamaraj Nadar—he also belongs to that community and he is the sole man who has brought his community to the forefront and to the level of other caste Hindus; we hated them and actually considered them to be untouchables—now they have come up. How? Because of their economic development that he has performed.

So what I request is that this Government should make all possible efforts to make my community self-sufficient. Their economic development is the most important thing so that we many not come forward at every time to the Government to ask for this amount or that amount or subsidy or anything. I am sure our community will be developed.

I would ask the hon. Home Minister to give a single example of a Harijan who is in possession of an export and import licence. I do not think there is any in the whole of India. It is only the luckier *lalas*, or whatever you may call them, who are in possession of them. The rich man becomes richer and the poor man becomes poorer and the worst depressed. So I would request the hon. Home Minister to consider this and see that export and import licences are given to the Scheduled Castes people. Thereby they will develop themselves economically.

The next point is about transport. Can you point out a single instance of a Harijan who is in possession of a bus or a lorry or a taxi or whatever it may be? In every State they select their own people to whom such permits are given and the Harijans are completely shut out from entering the transport business. If my community is economically developed I am sure the community will come up on its own and may not trouble the Government often to give grants or subsidies or whatever the case may be.

Lastly, with regard to the management of hostels the Government are paying about Rs. 20/- per student excluding cooks, warden, watchman and what-not. But the other private *sanghas*, the Harijan Sevak Sangh and other *sanghas*, are paid only Rs. 15/- per student including all the above-mentioned expenses. I wonder how these *sanghas* could be managed and how these poor Harijan boys could get proper food etc.

Another important point is that I want a pair of bullocks, agricultural implements, monetary help and about two or three acres of land to be given to Harijans. I am sure that the economic development will come of its own accord and we will be self-sufficient also.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Madam Chairman, I consider the Home Ministry to be the most important Ministry, not for the reason that it is in-charge of the public security in the country but for the fact that it mainly contributes to the creation and the formation of a welfare State which is our objective. It is also important because on its

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shoulders lies the responsibility of bringing the integration of different and diverse elements of the country together and also the responsibility of bringing at par the backward classes and the scheduled castes with other citizens of the country. I congratulate the hon. Home Minister for the peaceful conditions which we had in the current year, particularly in the solution of the very intricate and complicated problems relating to the bilingual State of Bombay and other allied subjects.

When we have the objective of creating a welfare State, I would submit that it is the responsibility of this

12.53 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Ministry to see that the administrative set-up of the public service is such that it endears itself to the general public.

I can see that there has been expansion in the services contributing to the welfare of the people. But there are three main pillers of the administrative set-up which we have got to look into, the judiciary, the executive and the police.

So far as the judiciary is concerned, I admit—and I join my hon. friend Shri Pattabhi Raman—that it carries by and large the confidence of the entire people. It has stood the test of the time. But there is one thing to which I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister, that is, while it has maintained the majesty of law—it must eliminate the majesty of man—the higher judiciary too should be considered to be of the people. We are not in a police State or in a State of British days where the prestige is to be taken and I feel that the same thing should be at the higher level of judiciary. The Judges at the higher level of judiciary should also consider themselves as a part of the people.

So far as the executive is concerned—and I feel that it is equally important—here too I have got some submissions to make. We have got to judge whether the executive at present implements the policies and the programmes of the Government and whether it has endeared itself to the people. I feel the entire set-up needs examination. Possibly it may be due to the fact that there are young IAS officers at the head giving frustrations and dejections at the lower levels and aires and arrogance at the higher levels. Possibly that may be the reason. This is another problem that confronts the Home Ministry and it needs examination. I need not go into the details as I have got a very short time at my disposal. But I would submit that this thing needs examination, that the executive should be able to endear itself to the people which it has not done despite the fact that we are in the eleventh year of the Republic.

The third pillar is the police and I feel the hon. Home Minister will also appreciate that the gap between the people and the police has widened during the last eleven years. The police has not been able to ingratiate itself to the people at all. The people still fear the police. The Ministry should attempt to bring the police into beneficial service of the people, for the people and from the people. It has to be seen how it can be done. That is for the Ministry's consideration. In the case of the executive you are having decentralisation by laying emphasis on the *panchayati raj*. It can be equally applied to the police organisation also. Whey should we have such a vast machinery from the rank of the Inspector General of Police to the rank of a constable? Why not have decentralisation there also? The internal disorder and other things can be easily met by having a special auxiliary force for the purpose. But so far as the checking of crimes is concerned, I beg the hon. the Home Minister to consider the question of decentralisation in the police force as we have got in many

Western countries where there is, what is called the municipal police, not a huge machinery like that.

As I was submitting, the welfare State can only be created when the forces and the factors that pull apart are integrated into the whole and there is contentment all around. Therefore, I congratulated the hon. Home Minister on the solution of the problem of the bilingual State of Bombay and I am sure that with his administrative experience he will also be able to solve the problem of the border disputes with Mysore to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. I must say that he must have appreciated the acuteness of the problem that is there. But unfortunately similar is the situation that has developed in the problem State of Punjab. There too I am sure the hon. Minister with the great administrative experience and the knowledge and the capability that he has will be able to solve the problem, provided he takes up the matter at the level of the Centre and not leave it at the level of the State where all sorts of factions prevail. The problem is there. The hon. Minister knows well that recently the Punjab Government had appointed a goodwill committee to go into this matter. At the outset this is what the Committee states. These are the exact words:

> "The Committee took into consideration all the relevant factors and came to the conclusion that the main cause of the current bitterness and the feelings in the States was the divided opinion on the language issue. Hence it should try to find an agreed solution as laid down in article 9 of the regional formula."

This definitely indicates that the problem is there which calls for a solution and it should be taken up at the level of the Centre as it was done in 1956. I beg the hon. the Home Minister with his position and the status that he carries in the country and the hon. the Prime Minister with his status and the confidence that he carries in the country to find a solution of this problem. The House knows very well that a regional formula had been evolved with the consent of all the parties and it had got the approval of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I will just take five minutes more.

Mr. Speaker: No, only two minutes more.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: It not only solved the language problem once for all but also fulfilled the ambitions of the regional areas. My hon. friend Pandit Thakur Dasji had suggested the constitution of a statutory Board and he wanted that there should be a sort of guarantee that the uplift of the Hindi region shall be brought at par with the Punjabi region. I need not go into that. But the very fact that there have been conflicting interests from the Hariana members also shows that the regional ambitions are also there. The language question is there. It has been rightly said that a stitch in time saves nine.

13 hrs.

I submit that this is the time when it should be taken up. I recollect the words of the hon. the Home Minister at the time of the regional formula; while replying to the Bill he said, "this formula has a special fascination for me, and whenever I happen to speak about this I almost forget myself. I can only appeal once again to all my friends outside, all my colleagues in the Punjab and other parts of the country, to make up for the months that are lost." I need not go into that. I am glad that he had fascination for that formula I too had the greatest appreciation at one time for that formula for the reason that whereas it met the demands of the regional population it kept the unity of the country. Nevertheless we have now reached a stage when, as the Prime Minister was pleased to reply at the time of the

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Hindi agitation to Swami Atmanand, the leader of that agitation, that the breakage or the failure of the regional formula means the creation of unilingual States.

Therefore, I wish to make this submission. A 26 men Committee has been constituted by the Punjab Government. Unfortunately the initial mistake that was committed was in not tackling the parties to the regional formula, in order to consult them previously, that that the later they would not beycot in and a solution could have been found. But that stage is past. The Committee has been constituted without the representatives of the main parties that took the decision about the settlement of the regional formula. It is a most unfortunate aspect. Therefore, it is for the Centre now to take the matter in hand and to settle it once for all.

And how can they do it? We are getting demands from the Haryana Prant, the Punjabi region and different and diverse demands are coming. What is the solution that has to be found? So far as the Committee is concerned, I know that the Chairman of the Committee is a very capable individual and administrator, the Governor of the State, who has endeared himself to all the people. Yet I submit, the difficulty is for the State at the State level to decide and settle an issue which has got an all-India importance. I am very keen that this border State of Punjab should be peaceful and stable so that it may be able to contribute to the construction and strength of the country. But at the same time I want that the Centre should take up this matter and solve it. There may be people who may be satisfied, if the approach is made round the table and we sit together and talk it over to find a solution.

Therefore, I wan't dilate on this point But I beg of the hon. the Home Minister who has got the confidence of all, one and all, and the Prime Minister who alone can deliver the goods, I beg of them, that this point may be taken up and Punjab should be saved of the trouble that might come if that is not done.

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Speaker, yesterday the hon. Minister Shri Datar while replying to the debate said that everything possible was being done for bettering the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. And my hon. friend Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman while eloquently defending the Government said yesterday that a very large amount has been set apart for the backward classes under the Second Five Year Plan. He also showed us the Central and State-wise break-up of the figure. But he conveniently left out one point, namely, that a large amount is being allowed to lapse every year.

It is true that Rs. 91 crores have been set apart for these classes in the Second Five Year Plan. But the figures supplied to us by the Home Ministry in its Annual Report show that the expenditure incurred in the first three years of the Plan period is only Rs. 33,57,72,000. If we take it sector by sector, a sum of Rs. 31,26,38,000 has been provided for the Central sector alone. And what do we find in the Central sector? Only Rs. 9,29,51,300 have been spent so far. So far as the State sector is concerned, Rs. 57 crores have been set apart. And the expenditure in the first three years is only Rs. 24,28,20,700.

Then, if we take item by item of the expenditure, we can see the same phenomenon of large amounts being allowed to lapse. I do not want to cite more examples. But I should like to cite only one instance, that is in relation to housing. For housing construction, for the scheduled Castes the allocation is Rs. 6,10,50,000. The expenditure in the first three years is only Rs. 2,92,45,301. And the amount provided for the Scheduled Tribes in this respect is Rs. 2,69,15,900,

and the amount so far spent is Rs. 1,02,30,362. I do not want to give the House more figures in this connection.

With regard to the most important problem so far as the Scheduled Caste people are concerned, that is the allotment of land, complete information in this respect is not available. Each year the Scheduled Castes Commissioner also complains in his report that information with regard to this subject is not available from all States. So far as I can gather, only 62 lakh acres of land have so far been distributed. I find that millions and millions of acres of land are lying waste, not only waste land but other land also, *bhoodan* land. But those lands are not being distributed. And even where the *bhoodan* land is distributed, there are complaints that the land distributed is not suitable for cultivation.

Shri D. A. Katti (Chikodi): Only such lands are given for *bhoodan*.

Shri Kodiyan: Then, in some States, even though land is distributed to the Scheduled Caste people, they are not in a position to cultivate them, because economically they are the most backward people. Unless economic assistance is given to them by the State Governments concerned, they cannot be expected to cultivate the land assigned to them.

I am glad to find that the expenditure with regard to education has been increasing year by year. I am very glad. But here also, information as to the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes students who are studying in the primary middle or the matriculate classes is not available. This information is not with the Education Ministry also. The advance of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the sphere of education is a vital factor for assessing the actual advance they make in this country. Unless such vital statistics which are vital are available, how can we plan for the future with regard to improving the educational standards of these people?

Then I come to another important point, and that is the show progress and welfare schemes. Whenever this point is raised in this House, even when the Scheduled Castes Commissioner's report is discussed, the main reply given by the Government is that the Centre has no direct responsibility in executing the plans, it is the State Government that has to execute the welfare schemes. But I submit the Centre cannot shirk away its responsibility by saying that the executive power is not with the Centre but is with the State Governments. Because I find even with regard to the Union Territories the position is not better than that obtaining in the States. I find that in the Ministry's Annual Report information is not available as to the expenditure so far incurred in this field. In Delhi, only Rs. 71,750 have been so far paid to Harijans as subsidy under the rural housing scheme; industrial loans granted amount to Rs. 42.000. For Himachal Pradesh no information is available as to the actual expenditure so far incurred out of the provision made in the Second Plan. For the Lacadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, the total plan outlay for four years is Rs. 73.85 lakhs; expenditure during the first two years is only Rs. 11 65 lakhs; anticipated expenditure in 1959 (revised estimate) is Rs. 18.46 lakhs. The total expenditure would be about Rs. 30.11 lakhs.

With regard to Manipur, the total allotments for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes under the Second Plan is Rs. 20.62 lakhs; expenditure up to November, 1959 is Rs. 4,73,032 only. For Scheduled Castes, the allocation is Rs. 68,000; expenditure up to November, 1959, is only Rs. 8.100. With regard to Tripura, information regarding expenditure is not furnished. The total outlay for the multipurpose blocks in Tripura alone was Rs. 27 lakhs; expenditure so far incurred is only Rs. 5.06 lakhs.

[Shri Kodiyan]

So, the Centre cannot shift the responsibility by saying that the actual execution of these schemes is in the hands of the State Governments, because in the territories which are centrally administered, we find the same position as in the States.

In this House we have been complaining about the slow progress in the implementation of welfare schemes for the backward classes, and these complaints have come not only from the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Members, but others also who are interested in the welfare of these unhappy and unfortunate people, but the position has not improved to any appreciable extent. I do not deny the fact that the Government has taken certain steps to improve their condition, and to remove the bottle-necks, but in spite of that, the situation is still unsatisfactory.

What are the real bottlenecks? There is lack of co-ordination between the Welfare Department and other departments in the States; then there is lack of trained personnel and experts. Another important factor, rather the most important factor or the most important bottleneck, is that the Government have no idea of the magnitude of the problem. They have no plan to conduct a survey and assess the real needs of these people. Lack of survey of the needs of the people will be an impediment in the matter of proper planning of welfare schemes for these people. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister what steps have been taken by the Government to remove these bottlenecks. No doubt some money is spent year after year, but what steps have they taken to prepare a well-conceived plan for the welfare of these people?

The Estimates Committee in its forty-eighth report has rightly brought out this point and said:

> "The problem of alround uplift of the backward classes is a big task and the Committee consider that it cannot be done merely by spending a certain amount every year as has been done so far and may be called the traditional hit-and-miss method. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the Ministry of Home Affairs who have overall responsibility for promoting the social, educational and economic interests of the backward classes should in consultation with the State Governments prepare a perspective plan based on a comprehensive socio-economic survey with well defined objectives for raising the standard of economic and social life of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Vimukta Jatis and Other Backward Classes to that of the general level of the community within a reasonable period of time."

This is the most important thing

In preparing the Third Plan, top priority should be given to the question of distributing lands among the Scheduled Caste people. Priority should also be given to the question of developing cottage industries among them. Thirdly, preference should be given to housing. Unless the priorities are decided before fixing the targets for the Plan., the same experience of not getting the desired results in the actual execution of the plans is going to be repeated.

For a proper growth of parliamentary democracy, it is very necessary that proper conventions should be created and maintained, and conventions are created out of practice. A Governor cannot criticise a previous Government under him, which was surely his own Government. It appears from the papers that the Kerala Governor, in his opening Address in the Kerala Assembly, has criticised the previous Kerala Government. I would appeal to the hon. Home Minister to see that proper

traditions and conventions are created and maintained in this country so that it may add to the asset of our democratic traditions.

We have been complaining in this House about the increasing inroads being made into politics by certain ecclesiastic heads in our country. So far as Kerala is concerned, we have experienced this interference during the recent-mid-term elections; undue influence was exercised on the voters by some ecclesiastic heads under threat of excommunication. After the elections were over, the Bishop of Trivandrum issued an order excommunicating all those in his community who voted not only for the Communist Party, but for the Revolutionary Socialist Party also.

When the Demands for Grants of the Law Ministry were discussed, my colleague Shri Sadhan Gupta raised this point, and the Law Minister replied that it was open to the hon. Member to go to a court of law. We know that we can go to a court of law, but I would like to ask whether the Government have any opinion about this interference of the heads of the Church and heads of religion in politics. Ours is a secular State. The Constitution provides for the secular character of our State If the secular character of our State is to be maintained and protected, such interference, such undue influence in the name of religion should not be tolerated, but the Central Government is keeping mum on this vital question, because, I realise, the interference today in Kerala and some other parts of the country by religious heads in politics is in favour of the ruling party. That is why they are keeping mum.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): Tomorrow it may not be.

Shri Kodiyan: Tomorrow it may not be. It may prove a danger to the whole country. The ruling party, by giving encouragement to communal parties like the Muslim League in Kerala, is reviving communalism throughout the country. It will one day prove dangerous to the entire democratic set-up of our country. It is high time that such activities were put a stop to and communal organisations discouraged.

Mr. Speaker: There are some cut motions which have been tabled by Shri Naushir Bharucha. They relate to the New Delhi municipal administration and go into details. I have disallowed them on the ground that they do not relate to any of the Demands here. It is an autonomous body, and, therefore, we have no jurisdiction. What has the hon. Member to say?

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): In vew of the fact that there are numerous complaints, thousands of complaints against the New Delhi Municipal Committee, may I know whether the Home Ministry is not responsible for the proper conduct of the New Delhi Municipal Committee's affairs, because ultimately it might come to supersession of the committee even, and I think it is the Home Ministry alone which can take action in that direction? Otherwise, to say that we cannot discuss the affairs of the corporation, especially when I have described them as chaotic, would mean that this House has got no control over the Ministry's affairs?

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Minister ter want to say anything? A number of cut motions have been tabled relating to the following subjects: *e.g.* Maladministration and chaotic conditions in the office of the Electricity Branch of the New Delhi Municipal Committee, Loss of files in the office of the Electricity Branch of the New Delhi Municipal Committee, systematic overcharge and manipulation of bills sent to consumers for consumption of electricity, systematic overcharge and manipulation of bills sent to consumers of water by the Water Department of the New Delhi Municipal Committee etc.

These are all details relating to the administration.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: These are instances.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The New Delhi Municipal Committee is an autonomous body that functions as other bodies function. We have no authority as such, different from what we possess with regard to other similar bodies or corporations.....

Mr. Speaker: Have Government got rivisional jurisdiction over them? Can they give any directions as to what they ought to do?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Then can suspend it.

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not think that Government can give directions in regard to day-to-day administration but I cannot say that Government have no authority at all to make any suggestions at any time. It is a body which is autonomous, and as such, at the worst, it may be regarded as a corporation, which functions and which has powers to deal with matters within its jurisdiction. It collects its dues, it spends them, and its budget is not subject to sanction by us. It deals with all these matters itself. They cannot come to us.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): According to the Local Bodies Act, Government has got the power to give directions to the municipalities, and also in case of maladministration, to supersede the municipalities. Here is a case which has been brought up that even in the case of houses of Members of Parliament, they disconnect electricity, and when we tell them, they say that their papers are missing, and it is not disconnected. Therefore, it is a case of maladministration where first Government can direct them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): We are in a terrible difficulty on account of this.

Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav (Malegaon): On a point of information. In the case of Shri Nath Pai, one of the Members of the Lok Sabha, the electricity connection to his house was disconnected even though he had paid the bills.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I have paid, but I have not got the receipts even.

Shri G. B. Pant: I may submit that Government have also the power in a way to take over the administration of the States, but they do not on that account acquire the power of controlling the activities of the States.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I submit to you that in the States, we can represent these matters to the Minister of Local Self-Government? But, here, we are also puzzled as to what we should do regarding this. When we go to the municipality, they say, that it is an autonomous thing, and nobody has power over them. In the States there is a Minister who deals with these matters, but here we are not able to understand who deals with it from the Government end.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I submit another tning? The position is that the New Delhi Municipal Committee is not an elected body, it is a nominated one, and, therefore, the democratic set-up is there.

Mr. Speaker: There is no doubt that this relates to the internal administration of an autonomous body. I am not sure, but Shrimati Renu Chakravartty says that there is a Minister in charge of these things in the States. Of course, there may be a Minister in charge of local administration in the States. But whether he can interfere in the day-to-day administration of any municipality or district board is open to questilon.

I do not know, and I do not want to prejudge the issue; if a sufficient case is sought to be made out by way of a proper resolution or some other thing, that there is a case for taking

over the administration of any autonomous corporation on account of misbehaviour, misdeeds and so on and so forth, that is a matter for separate consideration. But it cannot be raised in a General Budget debate like this.

They have got only visitorial jurisdiction, they cannot go on giving directions every day, saying, collect the bills, let not that man go and collect it twice, let him not overcharge and so on. These are such details that there will be an endless number of them.

Therefore, I am under the impression, and my original view has been, that such details ought not to be allowed to be brought up here. Of course, that does not bar any hon. Member from bringing it up; if such a case is made out independently or even directly, we shall consider that issue.

I am not inclined to allow any of these matters relating to the details of administration.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: In that case, could you give me an opportunity to speak?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. Hon. Members will confine themselves to ten minutes each. Up to 2.30 p.m. I can call some more hon. Members. Now, I would call Shri Barman. Thereafter, I shall call Shri B. K. Gaikwad. Therefore, I shall try to give opportunities to other hon. Members.

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I rise to give my tribute to the Home Minister and his Ministry for the service they have done to the country by doing service to the most backward part of the nation. It is a huge task, and it is a huge burden. About three-fourths of the population of India come within the category of backward classes. Naturally, no one is more anxious than the Home Minister himself to discharge the burden that the nation has placed upon his broad shoulders.

From the trend of speeches in the House during this session, the Home Minister and his colleagues, the Minister of State and the Deputy Minister, may get satisfaction to some extent that the speeches delivered now differ widely from the speeches delivered heretofore.

13.27 hrs.

[*Mr.* DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I can frankly say, and I think it is my duty to express that the rigours of untouchability that used to prevail in this country before have been diminished both intensively and extensively to a large extent, and the remaining part of it that exists today has got to be removed still. It is a blot on the fair name of India, a blot on the fair name of Hinduism, and also it is a millstone that hangs on the advance of India.

One of our great seers and poets, Rabindranath Targore has once said:

"Jahader Fele Gechha Pichhe Se Tomare Paschate Tanichha".

which means that those whom you have left behind and left below are dragging you downwards from your advance. So, if this country, as a whole, has to advance, then it must advance along with those who are unadvanced today, and it falls upon the broad shoulders of the Home Minister to make them advance. I congratulate him that he has succeeded to a great extent.

The other point that I want to make today is that we should not absoluately rely on the Home Minister and what he is doing, it is for us also to discharge our duties to the nation as a whole and to the leader of the nation as a whole. Particularly, I shall call upon those who call themselves the leaders of the backward classes and of the Scheduled Castes and tell them that it is their first and foremost duty to come forward to help the hon. Home Minister in his

[Shri Barman]

arduous tasks. It is not proper for us simply to abuse others. We have a great responsibility also to discharge.

With the best of judgment, the Central Ministry guided by the Prime Minister has extended the period of political representation in legislatures by another ten years. It is not simply for the purpose of giving some doles to a community; it is because the Ministry expects that by giving this political right to that section which is now most backward it will come forward in helping the Ministry in its arduous task. Unless we ourselves are up and doing, it is very difficult to eradicate this within a very short time.

Complaints are there that untouchability is perpetrated throughout the length and breadth of the country at various places. I think it is the duty, specially of the Scheduled Caste leaders—and of course, other leaders also—not to put up with this sort of injury any more. The Home Ministry brought forward the Untouchability (Offences) Act which was passed by this House. Our Constitution has abolished untouchability and administrations all over the country have been advised to take up cases of untouchability offences and defray the expenditure on behalf of the prosecution. In one or two cases which came to my notice, which came up before courts under the provisions of the Act, compromise was ultimately effected. Thereafter, in that locality no such cases have ever been reported. But it is for us, those who reside specially in the rural areas, to help the Ministry in this regard. I think this is the time when we must all be up and doing, when the wind is favourable, when the whole country is for removing this evil. Everyone understands that this canker of untouchability must be killed as soon as possible so that we can show our face in the broad wide world with pride.

We have got the Constitution, we have got the law and we have got the sympathy of the leaders. Recently our Prime Minister has been expressing the view that it is not good that one should demean oneself by calling oneself 'untouchable'. We appreciate that. We do not like the term at all. But fortunately or unfortunately, that is the term on which help to the community hinges according to considerations that weigh with Government even now. I think the Home Ministry should think it over, whether the help that is given to the unfortunate part of the nation should be linked with the word 'untouchability' after we have abolished the term in the Constitution itself. We fully understand that it is derogatory to ourselves to call ourselves untouchable. But what can we do when that term is linked with the help that is given to us and without which the community—Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classess—will be deprived of the help they are receiving? If we are deprived of the educational help, the advantage that we get today in the services, if we are deprived of those props, we apprehend that our community will go down at once. We know very well that if the educational help that is given by the Governments, both at the Centre and in the States, today, the educational advance that has been made by our community will at once be lost for the future nation. I cannot say whether the persons who belong to the Scheduled Castes who have the means to send their sons or daughters for education under the present system of education constitute one per cent or more, because there are no such education facilities in the rural areas where our community lives. We know very well that if we do not get the advantage of a percentage of our boys being absorbed in the service after their passing examination and being considered by the Public Service Commissions, if we do not get that advantage tomorrow, 90 per cent. of our boys who have the chance of getting into service today will not get it. So we have to weigh

both things together. I think if these advantages are linked with the word 'untouchability', the word 'untouchability' will remain for another ten years. Whether that is a fair thing for the nation as a whole is a matter to be considered seriously by the hon. Home Minister in whom we have full trust. We simply hope that he will think it over in a serious manner.

I agree with the opinion of the Prime Minister that it is not good for a community to call itself 'untouchable', 'Scheduled Castes' and so on. But when it is linked with the help given to us, we would rather bear this sort of abominable term than let our community go down.

So this is a serious matter which should be thought of. Lastly, I plead with the hon. Home Minister and also appeal to the Prime Minister that when they address meetings here and there, they should raise their voice in a firmer way and say that untouchability must be stamped out as early as possible and whoever transgresses the law of the land will be heavily punished.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): I have moved certain cut motions and I shall speak in support of those cut motions. The Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned with matters relating to public security, public services and the administration of Union Territories. It also deals with the problem of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.

I will confine myself to a few matters of concern within the time at my disposal. Removal of untouchability is also a problem which has to be tackled by the Home Ministry. This is not a question which has come before the country just a few years back. You will find that this problem was before the country for centuries together. You will also find that during ancient days Sant Tukaram, Eknath, Kabir and so many other saints tried their level best to remove untouchability in their own time.

Then in 1920—if I remember aright —the Congress passed a resolution in their open session to the effect that the untouchability should be removed. 40 years have passed since then. At the time of the Poona Pact, all prominent leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi, who were present, requested and assured our late revered leader Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar to save the life of Mahatma Gandhi and to give up whatever he had obtained by way of separate electorate, then they remove untouchability within a period of ten years. This assurance was given in 1932. Today we are in 1960. Such a long period has passed. Yet this is one of the most essential problems before this Government. I want to ask for an explanation from the Government as to how far they have solved the question of removal of untouchability. You will find that every hon. Member and Minister and all prominent people in the country come forward and say, "Oh! it is a long long standing practice and it cannot be removed in a day or two or within some years." Then, we just want to know how long you are going to take. If it is not to be removed within a particular period, we must know how long you are going to take to eradicate the evil of untouchability.

You find lame excuses are given. Hon. Ministers also come forward and say, "wait and see." This reminds me of the slogan given by Lokamanya Tilak. He had said: 'Swaraj is my birthright'. The Britishers were playing with us then and this is what the present Government is doing. Then, Lokamanya Tilak said: 'Swaraj is my birthright and I want to have it today'. In the same way, we say that to be treated equally, without observing any kind of untouchability is our birthright and that we want to have it today? Gaining social, economic and political equality is our birthright and we want to have it today and for that we are fighting. (*Interruption*).

Government have spent crores of rupees. I do admit that. But what is the use of that? As far as removal

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of untouchability is concerned, I want to ask whether they have succeeded and to what percentage. I am sure they would hide their faces and they cannot say anything. They have no explanation as far as this is concerned. Anyhow, they will say it is a difficult problem. There was one committee appointed, the Diwakar Committee. The Diwakar Committee had suggested that this removal of untouchability can be done only by improving their economic condition.

It is another problem. Of course, we want that also. If it is thought that removal of untouchability can be done by improving the economic condition of the Scheduled Caste people, Government say: That they are doing that. I want to ask one question as to what action Government have taken as far as the improvement of the economic condition of the Scheduled Castes is concerned. What have they done? They may say, they have spent so many crores. I do not know why they are spending so many crores. I just want to ask them what is the percentage of the Scheduled Caste people whose economic condition they have improved after independence. Thirteen years have passed; and can they come forward and say that they have improved the economic condition to a particular percentage of the Scheduled Caste people? They have no answer to this.

I doubt very much as to whether the Government want to improve the economic condition of the Scheduled caste people. I want to tell this House that we have approached the Ministers; we have approached the Government Officials and we have requested that in order to improve the economic condition of the Scheduled Caste people, they must give them some trades. I had been to my hon. friend, Shri Datar, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, and requested him to give them licences for running a coal depot, for running grain shops and for running some other business shops because many of our people were demanding licences for the concerns. They were demanding licences for running some shops at railway stations and so on.

You know the Government policy. The Government policy is that licences for such shops are given only to those whose forefathers were doing this business. Fortunately or unfortunately, you know what our forefathers were not doing this business; and, therefore, we are not entitled to get these licences and we cannot enter the field of business. I pointed this out to the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Datar. He said that they were going to frame certain rules. I do not know what rules he is going to frame. It is for him to decide because the problem is before them. I also wish that the economic problem of the Scheduled Castes should be solved. But, how can it be solved and improved economic position? It can be solved by giving agricultural lands to them.

The other day we were discussing this problem. And the hon. Home Minister, Shri G. B. Pant said, "Oh! your people should stand on their own legs. If you get lands, you people go on demanding bullocks." I fail to understand this. The Scheduled castes are landless and suppose they get lands, how can they plough the lands without the help of bullocks? Does he or the Government mean that husband and wife should plough the land with their own hands? I do not know what is there in their minds.

An Hon. Member: No protection to the cottage industry also.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Yesterday also I had asked the same question. There is very short time at my disposal and I hope my hon. friend will not take my time. Let me finish this.

Government talk of improving the economic condition. But how? They do not come forward and say any-

thing. They only say they have got so many schemes. In my opinion land should be given to them for cultivation, as well as bullocks, implements and manure. Whatever is required may kindly be given to them. Then the rest they will do. They must be encouraged to start industries such as running grain shops, coal depots and so many other things. They should be provided with permits to sell cement, iron and steel etc. But that has become the monopoly of certain sections.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Vested interests.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Are we not entitled to get these things. If Government really want to improve the economic condition of the Scheduled Caste people Government must provide all these facilities. Government can do so many things. Government want to have a casteless society. I do not know how they are going to have a casteless society. Caste is the creation of the Hindu religion and you want to maintain Hindu religion and yet you say that you want to have a casteless society. How can it be? I do not understand. I fail to understand this Government policy.

I was just explaining why Government is not successful in this matter. It is because their diagnosis is wrong. On the one hand, they come forward and say that they want to remove untouchability. Even the article in the Constitution says that untouchability must be removed, must be abolished.

An Hon. Member: 'Is abolished.'

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: No Sir, I find that the removal of Untouchability Act has also been passed. It says that nobody should be called an untouchable. But on the other hand Government come forward and say that he who calls himself an untouchable will be given certain concessions and not others. Suppose a student wants to get scholarship or a man wants to get some government employment, not only should he come forward and say that he is an untouchable but he should go to the District Magistrate and get a certificate from him (D.M.) that he comes from an untouchable community. Then only he will be entitled to get it. I fail to understand this policy.

Generally speaking, Government should come forward and say that he who calls himself an untouchable should also be punished. Not only the Caste Hindus should be punished for calling anybody an untouchable, but even if so-called untouchable comes forward and says that he is an untouchable, he should be severely punished. But Government is not going to do that. The Government is providing so many facilities and concessions in order that these people should continue to stick up and call themselves 'untouchables'.

I just want to put one grievance before Government because it is very serious. In that connection I will draw the attention of Government to the harassing, beating, looting, murdering and setting fire to the Scheduled Caste localities, not only in Delhi but in the whole of the country. I will only quote one instance because I know there is very limited time at my disposal. Unfortunately, I am talking today; if I had spoken yesterday, I would have been given 15 minutes. But, anyhow, I will quote this instance and finish.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is just approaching that limit also.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Sir, Delhi is our capital city. I have got so many cases; but, I will quote only one of them. There is one Scheduled Caste medical practitioner, Dr. Nirwan. He works for the backward classes in Delhi. There is goondaism in Delhi. Some questions were also put here and an unstarred question was also put by my hon. friend, Shri P. G. Deb about Goondaism in Karol Bagh in Delhi. Government have also replied

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that they are going to make necessary arrangements.

The doctor brought the matter to the notice of the police. The police did not take any action in the matter and so he gave due publicity in the Press. Due to that Dr. Nirvan was called by police to the police station and was asked to give the explanation. He gave the explanation that there was such and such harassment and publicity had been given. There is one SHO, named Bakshi Damodar Das in the Karol Bagh police station.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली–रक्षित–अनुसूचित जातियां) : जिन का जिक्र किया जा रहा है, जहां तक मुझे ज्ञात है कि उनका मामला चीफ कमिश्नर साहब के यहां भेजा गया था, और उन्होंने एक मैजिस्ट्रेट को इस बात के लिये नियुक्त किया है कि वह इसकी एन्क्वायरी करे। चूंकि वह एन्क्वायरी चल रही है इसलिये माननीय सदस्य को इस बात को कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : हां, अगर एन्क्वायरी चल रही है तो मेम्बर साहब को इन्तजार करना चाहिये, और वह इसका जिक्र इस वक्त न करें।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: The SHO assaulted him so seriously..... *(Interruptions.)*

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर वह एन्क्वायरी चल रही है किसी मैजिस्ट्रेट साहब के यहां, तो जरूरी है कि उसका जिक्र न किया जाय।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I just want to put before you a grievance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That grievance is according to the hon. Member or according to the aggrieved party. It is to be enquired into what the real facts are. How can we suppose things? If he says these are the facts, he would be publicising throughout the country that these are the facts, and that enquiry would be prejudiced. If it is a pending enquiry, he should not mention that case.

An Hon. Member: The enquiry is over.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the enquiry is over, what is the finding?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: The decision is not yet out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has now finished his fifteen minutes.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I just want to satisfy you now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No hon. Member should take more than ten minutes now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Twelve minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One hon. Member would be elbowed out if I allow more than ten minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I shall confine myself to my cut motions Nos. 1050 and 1951. In this very House, in 1957, two additional clauses were incorporated in the Government Servants' Conduct rules. I am requesting the hon. Minister for the withdrawal or repeal of clauses 4(a) and 4(b). The other day we were told in this House that the Government would not use these clauses against the genuine trade union workers. In reply to an unstarred question, I was given the figure of 320 Central Government employees under various Ministries who were punished in the year 1958 and also upto July, 1959 under these two clauses. Since 1957, when the strike notice was withdrawn by the P. and T. employees, no major strike has taken place in any of the Central Government undertakings and I do not know why clauses 4(a) and 4(b) have not yet been withdrawn. In the public undertakings, whether under the Defence Ministry or other Ministries, if the code of discipline is

adopted by the public undertakings also, I do not think there is any necessity for these two clauses. There is industrial peace and naturally with these clauses, it is impossible for some of the recognised trade unions to function. If they go wrong, their recognition can be withdrawn. There is an instance in the Auditor-General's office and one Mr. Joseph was voluntarily retired. I must thank the hon. Minister for he was reinstated but the recognition also was withdrawn. I would submit that today when we want co-operation from all quarters, it is necessary that these clauses should be withdrawn or repealed.

My second cut motion is about the non-classification of members of the opposition parties and other individuals who are in jail after being arrested in connection with various movements. I was arrested several times before 1947 but never in the history of that regime I was classified as an ordinary prisoner. I was, along with the others also, classified as political prisoner. But after that, after Independence, nobody is considered a political prisoner. During the food agitation and during the other recent incident, many people were arrested and there are some responsible political leaders who are facing all sorts of humiliations in jail because they have not been classified as political prisoners. The hon. Minister was the pivot of our national struggle and he will remember those days. Let him not try to please the bureaucracy of this country and let him classify those prisoners as political prisoners. Nothing will be lost. We must give proper status and dignity to those who are still fighting for some cause. Maybe, the cause may be wrong according to the present Government policy. But after all, it will be realised that they have also sacrificed for this country but still they feel that there are some ills which should be rectified and for that they are fighting. They should be classified as political prisoners.

I was surprised to know that so many people are examined by the UPSC every year. I shall give figures about Assistants. In 1955, the number of candidates who were examined was about 9,000 of whom 1,100 qualified and 900 were appointed. In 1957, the respective figures were 14,000, 2,000 and 530. In 1959, the respective figures were: 24,000, 1,020 and 154. 24,000 candidates were called and only 154 people had been appointed. It is a serious joke on these unemployed people who spend Rs. 30 by way of fees and have to go to distant places and sit for the examination. Even when they get 60 per cent marks, they are in the waiting list and are not being provided with jobs. I came to know that in May, 1960, another examination is going to be held. There is no use of creating an illusion in the country in the minds of the unemployed. If there are no vacancies, why should the UPSC advertise? With all respect to the UPSC we are supposed to be like Ceasar's wife, I should say they are minting money out of these unemployed people.

I have no grouse against the members of the UPSC; they are really very honest people and men of integrity! But the experts from the various Ministries are there in the interview bodies and my information is that some favouritism is done through these experts. Is it absolutely essential to keep these experts from these Ministries? This matter is to be seriously considered by the Ministry.

Something was said in this House about promotions. I was surprised to learn that in the Central Secretariat alone, there are 2,000 assistants still temporary and they have 10-15 years service to their credit. Most or at least some of them are on the verge of retirement. The percentage, he gave was, is this: fifty per cent for those who qualified after having been examined the U.P.S.C. and 50 per cent for the existing employees.

About corruption also, something was said. It is true that it is a Himalayan or Herculean job to uproot it. My attention was drawn to a sensational news today. A man went on

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

hunger-strike and he was kept alive in jail by forcible feeding. It says:

> "A 65-Year-old man has been on hunger-strike for the last five months in Tehar Jail."

14 hrs.

It is in Delhi. Then the news says:

> "He has been kept alive by forcible feeding through 'nasal tubes'. All that he wants is a categorical assurance from the Prime Minister that he will look into his grievances.
>
> Mr. Harbir Singh Goli, who was arrested on October last on a charge of resorting to hunger-strike, does not nurse any grievance of a personal nature."

The man only wanted to meet the Prime Minister and say something, point out some cases of corruption in Himachal Pradesh, some illegal gratification and other things. A case is going on against that man. Going on hunger-strike may be wrong, I do not support that, but he is on hunger-strike and that 65-year-old man who is on hunger-strike for the last five months is brought in a stretcher to attend the court. He is going to be punished under some rules.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should the hon. Member anticipate the decision of the court and say that he is going to be punished?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He had been on hunger-strike in jail. He can be punished for attempting to commit suicide. I wanted to say that he may be punished.

What I want to say is, cases of corruption are there. I was very happy when the Opposition leaders said something about corruption. I was happy to know that the President of the Congress also wanted that even the Ministers should declare their assets. There is some Central Government circular also that all the Government employees are supposed to inform their respective officers the value of their moveable and immoveable properties. I want to know whether the Home Ministry is in possession of any definite information about people who are in Government employment and who have huge bank accounts and moveable and immoveable property worth more than Rs. 50,000.

About courts and police, much has been said by my hon. friend, Shri Yajnik, and I certainly feel that something should be done in this regard.

Then I come to my last point. 22 Staff Welfare Officers have been appointed under the various ministries. Out of these 22 Labour Officers only three are qualified, having a diploma in social work etc. There are 170 people in the pool, qualified Labour Officers working in various ministries. But these 22 people have been taken after giving departmental promotions. When the Staff Councils have passed resolutions against these Labour Officers, I want to know why qualified Labour Officers have not been appointed.

Finally, Sir, about the appointment of honorary magistrates. I was surprised to know that in Delhi there are about five or six honorary magistrates, not dealing with taxi and bus cases but dealing with cases under Sections 323 and 324. My information is that not a single man is even a lawyer. Sir, Section 324 is relating to offences punishable with rigorous imprisonment for two to three years. In Delhi, honorary magistrates having no qualification pass judgments on those cases. I wish that something should be done about this.

Sir, before I sit down I would once again request—I am not threatening, I am only making a request—that he may consider my submission in respect of 4(a) and 4(b) and also about

classification of prisoners. I appeal to him, as a national leader he should kindly consider this question even today, that those who are fighting for a cause should not be kept as ordinary prisoners.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the subjects incorporated under the head 'Home Affairs' are so many that barring two or three it is very difficult to touch upon them, and I propose to confine myself to a few salient features.

Sir, while we are aware of the fact that the States Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill is coming up, may I request the hon. Minister to bear this fact in mind, that so far as border disputes are concerned they are assuming, particularly in the Belgaum area, such vast and bitter proportions that there is grave danger of the States Reorganisation not being launched in harmonious conditions.

I would, therefore, appeal, Sir, to the hon. Minister to accept a very useful suggestion which has been thrown out here, namely, that in the settlement of border disputes, whether in the north of Bombay or in the south, certain principles must be laid down. We have understood the objection which the hon. Minister has urged, that in this particular case the Chief Ministers of Mysore and Bombay States do not see eye to eye. What does it matter? If there are certain principles which are reasonable and sensible, my submission is that those principles must be accepted and they must be enforced upon everybody irrespective of the fact whether they are Chief Ministers or otherwise.

I do hope that the suggestion for a Boundary Commission which will implement those principles would be accepted. We also hope that the bifurcation of Bombay State will see the end of bitter hostilities which are at present raging in those parts of the country.

The second point that I desire to dwell upon is the affairs of the New Delhi Municipal Committee. I am sure many hon. Members of this House have got bitter experience of how shabbily they have been treated, but I speak on behalf of the people of Delhi. Thousands of complaints have been made against the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

Shri G. B. Pant: Sir, the hon. Speaker ruled out the cut motions that were tabled by the hon. Member and others regarding the New Delhi Municipal Committee. So, could the same subject be taken up in speeches about which the motions have been ruled out?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir, I may point out that my object is to make out a case, that it is high time the New Delhi Municipal Committee should be superseded and that supersession can only take place....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What I heard the hon. Speaker to say was, a case could be made out, not in the debate on the Demands under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs but it could be done by way of a separate motion or something that may be deemed advisable. The observation of the hon. Speaker was, from what I could hear, that a case could be made out for the supersession or removal of a corporation or any other independent body, but that could be done by some other motion which may be thought advisable and not in the debate on Demands. He ruled out the cut motions also, but he did promise that he would give an opportunity to the hon. Member to speak on the Demands and not on the same thing which he ruled out.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir, I shall abide by your ruling and I shall take another opportunity. In that case, I should like to know whether the hon. Home Minister has got any authority whatsoever on the New Delhi Municipal Committee and whether it is within his power to supersede it or not if a case is made out. If he feels that he has got the power of super-

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

session, I should like to know why he has closed his eyes and ears to the numerous complaints—whatever those complaints may be, we will not go into them.

Shri G. B. Pant: Have those complaints been sent to me by the hon. Member?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Yes, Sir; I did send them to him, the Home Minister did write to the New Delhi Municipal Committee and thereafter I got one reply. But still my grievances remain un-redressed. That is my point. I am not carrying on indefinite correspondence with the Home Ministry or with the New Delhi Municipal Committee. The point that I am making is, if it is the duty of the Home Minister to see that the people in Delhi City are well satisfied and that they are provided with the most required necessaries of life such as electricity and water without being harassed, which I presume is his duty....

Shri G. B. Pant: I said I would go out of my way, whether I have any legal powers or not, to comply with the wishes of Members of Parliament and even of a common man to the maximum extent I can.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Therefore, I am making out this point and drawing his attention that if he simply enquires how many thousand complaints have been received by the New Delhi Municipal Committee and whether they have been replied to or not, he will understand what an amount of mal-administration is there.

Shri G. B. Pant: Let him submit his motion on the Report if it is admissible, and if it is admitted I will try to obtain an answer. But we cannot carry on a talk about these matters here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may move on to his next point.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am only submitting that the people of Delhi City have been harassed by denial of these necessaries of life.

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): May I know whether the hon. Member is mentioning about complaints when there was no full-time President? Are the complaints recent ones or old ones?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Ever since I have come here I have been carrying on correspondence without any answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, this is the only grievance he has got against the Home Ministry!

Shri Naushir Bharucha: No, no. I am going to compliment the Ministry on the next item which I am going to refer to.

Shri G. B. Pant: Let us compromise that you have this grievance and there we agree, and you do not speak about anything else!

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I may say that so far as the language issue is concerned, I do hope that it is a settled fact; and, as my hon friend Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman mentioned, we are going to treat Hindi as an official language but English will continue as an associate language side by side. Here, I would like to know whether that decision and the formula—a very wise and statesmanlike formula evolved by the Prime Minister—have been accepted as final and irrevocable now.

I then mention about the orders of the President, issued in connection with Jammu and Kashmir. We very much welcome the extension of jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to Jammu and Kashmir by which provision has now been made enabling the Supreme Court to grant special leave to appeal from the judgments and decisions of the Jammu and Kashmir High Court. I am also very

happy that the jurisdiction of the Election Commission has been extended to Jammu and Kashmir. My only appeal to the hon. Home Minister is that he should find out how far consistent with the instruments of accession, it would be possible for us to extend our jurisdiction over Jammu and Kashmir State. I fail to see, when Pakistan is consolidating her illegally-acquired territory there, why we should hesitate to carry on with measures for the integration of Jammu and Kashmir with this country.

One more point and I have done. My hon. friend Shri Gaikwad has referred rather feelingly to the treatment given to the untouchables. I am very sorry that in my own constituency I have found that not only the available cultivable land is denied to the untouchables but wherever they have gone and cultivated the land, offering to pay the land revenue, they have been arrested and sentenced to imprisonment. I would like to know what, after all, is the policy of this Government so far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned. Has this Government any definite programme, a five-year programme, so to say, for distribution of all available cultivable land to the Scheduled Castes and others? If there is a programme, I think the hon. Minister should announce it so that the Scheduled Caste members can understand their rights properly.

I may add one more point and that is with regard to the Neo-Buddhists. So far as these Neo-Buddhists are concerned, we are told that they are not Scheduled Castes though in fact no change has come over in their economic condition. The fact that people have changed their religion is really a stigma on us; but it is because they felt so much frustrated that they would not call themselves Scheduled Castes. The mere fact that a change of label to another religion is made does not alter the intrinsic and inherent economic condition of this class. That fact, I plead, should be taken into account, and the privileges and amenities which so far have been given to the Scheduled Castes must be extended to the Neo-Buddhists.

श्री रूप नारायण (मिर्जापुर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह स्वीकार करने में प्रसन्नता होती है कि गृह मंत्रालय के द्वारा जो प्रयास हरिजनों को उठाने के लिये, उनके अपलिफ्ट के लिये, किया जा रहा है वह सन्तोषजनक है। इस हाउस में माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने भाषणों में जो कुछ कहा है उससे भी यह मालूम होता है कि सरकार जो कुछ प्रयास कर रही है वह उचित है। मुझे बहुत खुशीहोती है यह कहने में कि हरिजनों की भलाई के लिये जो कार्य किये जा रहे है उनमें केन्द्रीय सरकार के रुख में बड़ा भारी परिवर्तन हुआ है और वह पहले से अधिक अच्छा है। मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि शायद वह परिवर्तन हमारे गृह मंत्री माननीय पन्त जी की वजह से हुआ है। जब सन् १९५२ में मैं यहां आया था तब यहां पर होम मिनिस्टर डा० काटजू थे। उस वक्त हम लोग कई डेपुटेशन लेकर गये थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि अब तो अनटचेबल नहीं है। अब हरिजन हैं ही नहीं, आप हरिजन हरिजन क्यों चिल्लाते है? लेकिन दरअसल बात ऐसी नहीं थी। पन्त जी के आने से चारों तरफ लोगों में काफी सन्तोष हुआ है। बहुत सी कमेटियां बनीं, हम लोग काफी आगे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इस का एक और प्रमाण है कि जब कोई काम होता है और उसमें हम सफल होते है तो कुछ लोग क्रिटिसाइज भी करते हैं,कुछ आलोचना भी करते है। हरिजनों की कुछ तरक्की हुई है, उनमें कुछ कांशसनेस आई है। इसको देख कर लोगों के अन्दर कटुता बढ़ती है। यह बड़े खेद की बात है, बड़े दुःख की बात है कि जब हरिजन कुछ आगे बढ़ते हैं तो कुछ लोग उसको नापसन्द करते हैं। विरोध की भावना कुछ ज्यादा बढ़ती जा रही है। हम लोग अब आगे बढ़ने लगे हैं, जब हमको उठाया जाता है तो यह सोचना चाहिये कि हमारे साथ सदियों से बहुत बुरा व्यवहार किया गया है। हर एक व्यक्ति इसको मानता है कि हम लोग काफी

[श्री रूप नारायण]

गिरी हुई हालत में हैं, लेकिन फिर भी अगर हरिजनों के लिये कुछ काम किया जाता है तो उनके हृदय में विरोध की भावना उठती है। अभी रिजर्वेशन का सवाल आया था। आप ने देखा कि जब यह कहा गया कि दस वर्ष के लिये रिजर्वेशन बढ़ा दिया जाय तो बहुत से लोगों ने इसका बहुत विरोध किया और सब जगह एक बड़ा भारी बावेला मच गया और हरिजनों को भी बड़ी परेशानी हुई। लेकिन मुझे गृह मंत्री माननीय पन्त जी को धन्यवाद देते हुये बड़ी खुशी होती है कि उन्होंने इस मसले को बड़ी अच्छी तरह हल किया। चूंकि उन के दिल में हरिजनों के प्रति सहानुभूति थी इस लिये लोगों के विरोध करने पर भी वे बिल को यहां पर लाये और उस को पास कराया।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं कि जब रेलवे मंत्रालय पर बहस हो रही थी तो कुछ भाइयों ने कुछ अपने दिल की कटुता और रोष प्रकट किया था। वह रोष शायद इतनी बुरी तरह से प्रकट किया गया था कि हमारे देश के हरिजनों में कुछ परेशानी सी फैल गई। वह रोष और कटुता शायद इस लिये प्रकट की गई राज्य सभा में और यहां पर कि हमारे रेलवे मंत्री एक हरिजन हैं और इसी लिये, यह कहा गया, वे हरिजनों के लिये बहुत कुछ कर रहे हैं इस के लिये कुछ लोगों ने उन को क्रिटिसाइज किया। हमारे सिंहासन सिंह जी बैठे हैं, उन्होंने कहा और राज्य सभा में भी कहा गया।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर): मैंने कुछ नहीं कहा।

श्री रूप नारायण: कहा गया कि हरिजनों को रेलवे में ज्यादा स्थान दियों जा रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्यों नहीं इस बात को तै किया जाता। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि क्यों नहीं एक कमिशन नियुक्त किया जाता, या कमेटी आफ एन्क्वायरी नियुक्त की जाती, जो इस को देख। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कमिशन में हरिजनों को न रक्खा जाय, ब्राह्मणों को रक्खा जाय या दूसरी ऊंची जातियों के लोगों को रक्खा जाय, और यह देखा जाय कि क्लास ३ और क्लास ४ में जो जगहें हरिजनों के लिये रिजर्व हैं, उन में हरिजनों को क्यों नहीं रक्खा गया। जो नियुक्त करने वाले अधिकारी हों वह देखें कि दूसरी जाति के कितने लोगों को रिजर्व सीट्स पर रक्खा गया है।

मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं अपने जिले का। साल भर पहले मुझे मालूम हुआ कि सरकार ने एक आदेश जारी किया कि ब्लाकों में और प्लैनिंग आफिस में जितने चपरासी रक्खे जायें वे हरिजन रक्खे जायें। जब मैंने इसके बारे में जिलाधीश को लिखा कि मुझे बतलाया जाय कि बनारस जिले में कितने चपरासी प्लैनिंग विभाग में रक्खे गये हैं और उन में से कितने हरिजन हैं। तीन महीने बाद जवाब आया जिलाधीश का भी और अतिरिक्त जिलाधीश का भी तो दोनों में बहुत अन्तर था। मैंने फिर लिखा कि तीन महीने बाद तो आप ने जवाब दिया कि जिले में कितने चपरासी हरिजन हैं, लेकिन दो उत्तरों में बहुत अन्तर है। मैं किस को सही मानूं। फिर मेरे पास जवाब आया। जिले में १२ ब्लाक हैं, कुल स्थान ६५ हैं इनमें १९ हरिजन हैं। जब आदेश यह है कि सभी चपरासी हरिजन होंगे, तो ६५ में से कुल १९ चपरासी हरिजन हैं। इस के लिये कई माननीय सदस्य क्यों नहीं यहां कहते? जब रेलवे मंत्रालय पर बहस हो रही थी तो कहते थे कि एफिशिएन्सी घट रही है। लेकिन जिन लोगों ने इस चीज को क्रिटिसाइज किया था, मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्यों उन जगहों पर जो कि

हरिजनों के लिये हैं, दूसरी जातियों के लोगों को लिया जाता है ? चपरासियों की नियुक्ति से तो ऐफिशिएन्सी नहीं घटती ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जगहें कितनी हैं ।

श्री रूप नारायण : सब मिला कर ६५ आदमियों की स्ट्रेंग्थ है, और उन में से केवल १९ हरिजन हैं ।

श्री रघुबीर सहाय (बदायूं) : वह पहले के रक्खे हुए होंगे ।

श्री रूप नारायण : जब से ब्लाक बने हैं, तब की मैं बात कर रहा हूं । वैसे आदेश पहले से हैं और जब से आदेश हुआ कि चपरासी हरिजन रक्खें जायें, तभी की बात मैं कह रहा हूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दूसरे लोगों की बातों को जाने दीजिये, वक्त बहुत कम है ।

श्री रूप नारायण : मैं यह कह रहा था कि इस तरह की गलत प्रवृति होती जा रही है और जो सही बात है उस को इग्नोर कर के गलत चीज को यहां कहना, क्रिटिसाइज करना, ठीक नहीं है ।

दूसरी बात मैं भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । भ्रष्टाचार के विषय में बहुत से लोगों ने बहुत तरह की बातें कहीं । हमारे देशमुख साहब ने तो इस भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करने के लिये ट्राइब्यूनल की बात कही थी, विरोधी सदस्यों ने भी इस के बारे में कहा । मैं स्पष्ट पूछना चाहता हूं कि किसी ट्राइब्यूनल से कहीं कोई भ्रष्टाचार रुक सकता है ? ला कोर्टस में डिसीजन्स हो रहे हैं । क्या आप मानते हैं कि ला कोर्टस में हमेशा सही डिसीजन हो सकते हैं ? कभी नहीं हो सकते । हर एक मानता है कि ला का इंटरप्रेटेशन दूसरा हो जाता है और असली कल्प्रिट छूट जाता है । ट्राइब्यूनल भी तो ला प्वाइंट्स को ही देख सकेगी । इस के लिये मेरा एक सुझाव है और मैं चाहता हूं कि अपोजीशन के लोग भी इस पर विचार करें और इस से सहमत हों । हमारे देश में कुछ लोगों पर विश्वास किया जाय । प्रधान मंत्री पर, होम मिनिस्टर पर, किसी पर भी विश्वास किया जाय । और वह करना ही होगा क्योंकि बिना विश्वास किये हुए हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता । साथ ही सरकार को भी विश्वास हो, प्रधान मंत्री जी जानते हैं, होम मिनिस्टर जानते हैं कि कौन आदमी कैसा है । जो अधिकारी भ्रष्ट हैं उन्हें फौरन निकाल दें बिना किसी जांच के कराये ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मगर वह यह करने को तैयार नहीं हैं ।

श्री रूप नारायण : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मालूम होता है कि आप के पास बहुत फालतू वक्त है, क्योंकि आप बहस भी करते हैं ।

श्री रूप नारायण : अगर इसके लिये संविधान को बदलने की जरूरत हो तो उसे बदला जा सकता है । इस के सिवा कोई रास्ता नहीं है कि देश में से भ्रष्टाचार खत्म हो जाय । मैं मानता हूं कि यह एक ऐसा स्टैप है जो कि बहुत बड़ा स्टैप है, लेकिन इस से ही भ्रष्टाचार बन्द हो सकता है ।

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs occupies a pride of place in the Government of India. Besides other matters, some of the most important matters which this Ministry deals with are the regulation of relations between the Centre

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

and the States, internal security, recruitment of suitable personnel for the services, the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the backward classes. By and large, the achievements of the Ministry during the year under review are remarkable and the Ministry deserves the commendation of the House. I congratulate the hon. Home Minister on his statesmanship wisdom and the tact with which he pilots the affairs of the Ministry.

Much has been said yesterday about the prevalence of corruption in the administrative services. Nobody says there is no corruption. My friend, Shri Goray, suggested the appointment of a tribunal to tackle corruption. The existing laws and the legal machinery today are sufficient and adequate enough to meet such cases. The report of the Administrative Vigilance Division of the Government gives us the number of complaints, the number of cases that have been decided and the action taken.

I do not see any reason or logic in the demand for a special tribunal. I have myself conducted several cases as public prosecutor and defended some cases. The existing machinery is quite sufficient. But the difficulty is people who have information do not come forward and give information against public servants. If they do not want to go to the court, let them give the information to the police, so that the police can start the case. It is not in the interests of the country, much less of democracy, that people should go about shouting that there is corruption everywhere.

I have here the report of the Administrative Vigilance Division. I take this opportunity to express my sense of appreciation for the efficient administrative service which we have in our country. My hon. friend, Shri Pattabhi Raman, said yesterday that our administrative service is the best in the whole of Asia. I would go a little further and say that our administrative service compares favourably with the service in any part of the world. But here and there there are some lapses. Human nature being what it is, there are bound to be lapses.

The report of the Vigilance Division gives us some instances. We are told that there are some salutary principles and rules laid down for the conduct of the Government servants. But the report does not give us the action taken by Government in regard to the breach of such rules. One or two rules are to the effect that the Government servants are required to obtain previous permission of Government to acquire or dispose of immoveable property worth more than Rs. 1,000; that the Government servants should not seek employment in a private firm or a firm connected with Government within two years of their retirement; that previous sanction is necessary for any son, daughter or dependant of a Class I officer is appointed in a private firm, etc. But I fail to see whether any such instances have come to the Government during the year under review. I hope the hon. Minister would enlighten the House if there are such instances.

Much has been said about the border areas. Shri Goray and Shri Mahanty referred to boundary disputes. I quite agree that boundary disputes should be settled. But how? Should we settle it by force? We lose sight of the fact that we stand for peaceful negotiations of all disputes; that is one of the basic principles of our foreign policy. We cannot discard this salutary principle when we come to affairs in our own country and resort to force.

If a boundary commission is appointed, there is bound to be communal feelings and communal turmoil. So, the best way would be to see that the disputes are settled by mutual negotiation. The Chief Ministers of the States concerned should sit together and come to an agreement. If not, the matter can be left to the hon.

Home Minister. The whole country has confidence in his wisdom and integrity. Only the other day I read in the newspapers that the Chief Ministers of Mysore and Bombay have agreed to abide by the decision of the Home Minister. If they do not agree, it can be referred to arbitration. The boundary question between Madras and Serai Kella and Andhra was settled by arbitration.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): The principles enunciated should be applicable all over India.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I am referring to the disputes all over India. My friend, Shri Basappa need not get worried. I also refer to areas like Karswan to which my hon. friend, Shri Mahanty, referred. I also feel that they should go to Orissa.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): **Why?**

Shri Jaganatha Rao: How to settle it? The two Chief Ministers should come to an agreement. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They cannot be taken away by the mere speech.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I do not say here and now a settlement should take place. When times are propitious, the issue can be taken up.

I want to say something about the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Several hon. Members have expressed concern. I entirely agree with them, but when we discuss the demand relating to this item, we should not lose sight of the fact that the progress achieved in one year cannot be phenomenal. We should compare their position what is in 1959 and in 1960. There has been considerable progress. Not that the progress has been satisfactory; much still remains to be done. Moneys are being given, but the difficulty is the distribution, etc. lies with the State Governments. The public have to co-operate because it is question of social change. To bring about political consciousness, these scheduled castes and scheduled tribes require the assistance of the general public and the majority community. The double-member constituencies are a way in which the majority community can go to the help of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I am glad that members of the Scheduled Castes have been declared elected to the general seats in the last elections. I am proud of that. I visualize a day when members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will also be elected to the general constituencies, because they are also one among us.

One word more and I am done. There are some tribes in Orissa which have been wrongly notified as Scheduled Tribes in 1956. I have raised this question in my speeches on the Demands of this Ministry in 1957 and 1958. I have also written to the Home Ministry and the Ministry concerned in the State Government. My information is that the Orissa Government have agreed on enquiries that these tribes should be de-notified because, by no stretch of imagination can be they called Scheduled Tribes. Their manners and customs of living are quite like that of the general people of the majority community. Therefore, unless these tribes are de-notified there will be hardship to the tribal people as well as to the general public.

As I have no time, I end by supporting the Demands of the Ministry.

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह (चन्दौली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि समय बहुत कम है इसलिए मैं केवल संक्षेप में दो बातों के सम्बन्ध में अपनी राय जाहिर करना चाहता हूं। पहली बात तो मुझे यह कहनी है और जो कि इस मंत्रालय पर हुए वादविवाद से साधारणतया आवश्यक प्रतीत होती है वह है हमारे प्रशासन में सुधार। आज हमारे प्रशासन में ऐसे अधिकारियों की आवश्यकता है जोकि जनतंत्रीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकें। इसकी आवश्यकता अनुभव करते हुए मजूरी

[श्री प्र० ना० सिंह]

मैं एक नेशनल ऐकैडमी आफ इंडियन ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन स्कूल खोला गया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि १३ वर्ष देश को आजाद हुए हो गये हैं लेकिन इस १३ वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी योग्यता होने के साथ साथ जो आवश्यकता इस बात की थी कि अधिकारी अपने विवेक का प्रयोग केवल इस कार्य के लिए न करें, शक्ति और अधिकार के लिए प्रयोग न करें बल्कि वे मानवीय मूल्यों के साथ साथ जनता से अपने को मेल. खिलाते हुए करें, यह खेद का विषय है कि ऐसी परिस्थिति अभी तक देश में पैदा नहीं हुई है। इस सम्बन्ध में जनता का इस तरह का दीक्षा देते का जो प्रश्न है वह तो ठीक ही है लेकिन उसी के साथ साथ ऐसे नियम और कानून जो कि अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद द्वारा इस देश में लागू किये गये थे और जिनके चलते हुए आज भी देश में अन्याय हो रहा है उनका भी बदला जाना बहुत जरूरी है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले १३ सालों में हमारे देश में भीड़ पर जिस तरह से गोली चली उस के कोई आंकड़े रेफ्रेंस सैक्शन में मांगने से नहीं मिले लेकिन अंदाज यह है कि शान्तिमय भीड़ पर जो गोली चलाई गई और उसके फलस्वरूप जो लोग मारे गये उनकी संख्या २००० और २५०० के बीच में होगी। मैं समझता हूं कि अब वह समय आ गया है जब कि गृह-मंत्रालय को इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिए। पुलिस किस सीमा तक गोली चलाये इस सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्रालय को साफ तौर पर अपना एक फैसला लेना चाहिए। मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूं कि यह एक बड़ी नीति का प्रश्न है और इस नीति के सवाल को १३ साल की आजादी के बाद यूंही छोड़ न देना चाहिये। मेरे ऐसे लोग यह महसूस करते हैं कि केवल दो ही हालतों में पुलिस द्वारा शान्तिमय भीड़ पर गोली चलाई जानी चाहिए। एक तो पुलिस को गोली तब चलाना चाहिए जब भीड़ हिंसा पर उतर आये और कत्लेआम करने लगी हो या जिस समय कि भीड़ हथियारों से लैस होकर आर्म्ड बलवा करके चुनी हुई सरकार को बदलने का प्रयत्न करे। केवल इन्हीं दो हालतों में पुलिस को भीड़ पर गोली चलानी चाहिए। दूसरी हालतों में ढेलेबाजी के नाम पर, धक्केबाजी के नाम पर या और किसी इसी तरह की चीज के वास्ते शान्तिमय भीड़ पर पुलिस को गोली कदापि नहीं चलानी चाहिए और आज जो देश में पुलिस द्वारा इन चीजों के वास्ते गोली चलाई जाती है वह बन्द होना चाहिए। हम अपने देश के नागरिकों के जीवन के महत्व को अच्छी तरह से महसूस करें और हमें और हमारे प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों को इस बात का आभास होना चाहिए कि इस तरह से गोली चला कर एक भी नागरिक का जीवन लेना अनुचित है और ऐसा करके हम जनतंत्र की हत्या करते हैं। मैं यह आशा करता हूं कि अब इस मसले पर माननीय गृह मंत्री जिन्होंने कि बहुत उतार चढ़ाव देखे हैं, जिन्होंने कि अंग्रेजी सलतनत का जमाना भी देखा और अपने जमाने को भी देख रहे हैं, गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे और मैं आशा करता हूं कि वे भी मुझ से इसमें सहमत होंगे कि आज के युग में पुलिस और प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों का वही पुराना रवैया नहीं होना चाहिए जो कि अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद के जमाने में उनका हुआ करता था। मैं आशा करता हूं कि गृह मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक सोच विचार करके अनुकूल परिवर्तन करेगा।

एलेक्शन कमिशन का दायरा जो जम्मू और काश्मीर स्टेट तक बढ़ा दिया गया है वह एक अच्छी बात हुई है लेकिन उसी के साथ में यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अब समय आ गया है जब कि भारतीय संविधान की

दूसरी धाराएं जो कि अभी तक उस राज्य पर लागू नहीं हैं वे भी जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य पर लागू हों। उन धाराओं को भी जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्य पर लागू किया जाना चाहिए। यह मैं मानता हूं कि इंस्ट्रमेंट आफ एक्सेशन की वजह से इसके करने में थोड़ी सी दिक्कत है लेकिन वहां की असेम्बली को परसुएड करें कि वह इसके लिए डिमांड करे कि पूरे का पूरा संविधान जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य पर लागू किया जाय।

फंडामेंट्ल राइट्स के सिलसिले में मुझे यह कहना है कि जहां उसको काश्मीर राज्य पर लागू किया गया है उसमें रीजनेबुल रिस्ट्रिक्शंस का एक प्राविजो बढ़ा दिया गया है। रीजनेबल रिस्ट्रिक्शंस सिक्योरिटी आफ दी स्टेट के नाम पर फंडामेंटल राइट्स पर उस राज्य के लिए लगाये जा सकते हैं। रीजनेबेल रिस्ट्रिकशंस की चीज को पूरे का पूरा वहां की असेम्बली के मातहत कर दिया गया है अर्थात् असेम्बली जिसे रीजनेबुल रिस्ट्रिकंश समझेगी वही रीजनेबुल रिस्ट्रिक्शन समझा जायगा। मैं समझता हूं कि फंडामेंटल राइट्स में इस तरह का रीजनेबुल रिस्ट्रिक्शंस का प्राविजन लगा कर जहां तक शहरी आजादी का सवाल है सिविल लिबर-टीज का सवाल है, काश्मीर में उस पर ठीक तरह से अमल नहीं किया जा रहा है। ठीक से उसकी वकिंग नहीं हो रही हैं। इसकी शिकायतें समय समय पर आती रहती हैं.....

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : वहां पर उतनी ही आजादी है जितनी यहां पर है।

شری اے - ایم - طارق : وهاں پر اتنی هی آزادی هے جتنی که یهاں پر هے-

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह : मैं तो यही कह रहा हूं कि वहां पर शहरी आजादी के सिलसिले में यदि कोई शिकायत आती है उस के सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्रालय को पूरे तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिये। मेरे माननीय मित्र जिन्होंने कि अभी मुझे टोका वे हमारे बहुत योग्य साथी हैं। वे यहां पर नामिनेट होकर आये हैं। वे बहुत अच्छे हैं और उन से तो कभी कोई शिकायत हो ही नहीं सकती क्योंकि वे बड़े खुशमिजाज व्यक्ति हैं और स्वयं हंसते और लोगों को हंसाते रहते हैं लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूं कि अब यह नामिनेशन की चीज खत्म होनी चाहिए और अब हमारे माननीय मित्रों को वहां की जनता के द्वारा अपने को चुनाव कर इस देश की सर्वोच्च पार्लियामेंट में आना चाहिए.....

श्री अजराज सिंह : फिर हमारे तारिक साहब कैसे आयेंगे? वे फिर यहां नहीं आ पायेंगे।

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह : इस सिलसिले में मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि संविधान की धारा २२२ में एक हाईकोर्ट के जज का दूसरे हाईकोर्ट में तबादला करने के लिए यह दिया हुआ है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस को उसके बारे में कंसल्ट किया जायगा लेकिन जहां तक काश्मीर राज्य का सवाल है वहां के लिए चीफ जस्टिस आफ दी सुप्रीम कोर्ट की राय नहीं ली जायगी, उसको तबादले के बारे में कंसल्ट नहीं किया जायगा बल्कि काश्मीर के सदरे रियासत की राय ली जायगी और सदरे रियासत से कंसल्टेशन के आधार पर ही वहां के हाईकोर्ट के किसी न्यायाधीश का तबादला दूसरी जगहों पर हो सकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस चीज को जैसा कि सब राज्यों के लिए है वहां के लिए भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस से कंसल्टेशन करके ही करना चाहिए और न्यायाधीशों का तबादला करना चाहिए।

इस के साथ ही गृह मंत्री महोदय को यह देखना चाहिए कि जहां तक फंडामेंटल राइट्स का सवाल है वहां काश्मीर में रीजनेबुल रिस्ट्रिकशंस के नाम पर जो पाबन्दी लगाई जा रही है और लोगों को यह शिकायत है कि हमारे साथ जगह जगह ज्यादती होती है। इस-

[श्री प्र० ना० सिंह]

लिए यह जरूरी है कि इस सम्बन्ध में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का पूरे तौर से जुरिस्डिक्शन का जो मामला है उस को ठीक तरीके से वहां पर चलान का प्रयत्न होना चाहिए।

जहां तक प्रीवेन्टिव डिटेंशन एक्ट का सवाल है माननीय गृह मंत्री इस बात को मानेंगे कि इस समय देश के अन्दर कोई भी ऐसी गड़बड़ी नहीं है जिसकी कि वजह से प्रीवेन्टिव डिटेंशन एक्ट की यहां पर कोई आवश्यकता हो। यहां की कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी जो कि पहले वाएलेंस में विश्वास करती थी और प्रजातांत्रिक तरीकों में विश्वास नहीं करती थी आज उस पार्टी ने भी यह ऐलान कर दिया है कि वह प्रजातांत्रिक तरीकों में विश्वास करती है और शान्तिपूर्ण प्रजातांत्रिक तरीकों को अपना कर सरकार को बदलने की चेष्टा करती है। अब देश में एक साधारण अवस्था हो, पूरे तौर से साधारण अवस्था हो तब इस प्रीवेन्टिव डिटेंशन एक्ट को चलाते रहना उचित नहीं मालूम होता है। मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में रेफ्रेंस सैक्शन से जो आंकड़े प्राप्त हुए हैं उनके अनुसार ३ जून १९५९ तक ७७ आदमी प्रीवेन्टिव डिटेंशन एक्ट में थे और ३१ दिसम्बर १९५९ को ९६ आदमी इसके मातहत नजरबंद थे। मैं चाहता हूं कि गृह मंत्री महोदय इस बात को जांचें। जहां तक सोशलिस्ट पार्टी और हम लोगों का सवाल है हम कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी की बहुत सी चीजों को पसन्द नहीं करते लेकिन एक शिकायत जरूर करूंगा कि जब बंगाल में कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी की तरफ से फूड एजिटेशन शुरू किया गया तो १७ असेम्बली के मेम्बरों को इस प्रीवेन्टिव डिटेंशन एक्ट के मातहत गिरफ्तार किया गया जो कि किसी तरह उचित नहीं था। मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि आज जब पुलिस के द्वारा इस देश के अन्दर राजनैतिक आन्दोलनों को दबाने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है तो इस बात का ध्यान रक्खा जाय कि राजनैतिक आन्दोलनों को उसी सीमा तक दबाने की बात होनी चाहिए जितनी कि कानून की मर्यादा में सम्भव हो। शान्तिमय आन्दोलन को कानून की मर्यादाओं को तोड़ कर कुचला जाना प्रजातंत्र के युग में शोभा नहीं देता है और यह प्रजातंत्र की हत्या करना है। मैं तो इस मामले को केरल की कम्यूनिस्ट रैजिम को अच्छा समझता हूं कि जिस ने एक भी आदमी को उस आन्दोलन के सिलसिले में जो कि उसका तख्ता पलटने के लिए किया जा रहा था, प्रीवेन्टिव डिटेंशन एक्ट में गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जब कि दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि तमाम कांग्रेसी सरकारों द्वारा शासित राज्यों में प्रीवेन्टिव डिटेंशन ऐक्ट पर अमल हो रहा था और आज भी हो रहा है। यह भी ध्यान में रखने की बात है कि केरल में जो कम्यूनिस्ट सरकार को पलटने का आन्दोलन चला था वह कोई बहुत शान्तिमय आन्दोलन नहीं था और यह चीज कोर्टस के फैसलों से जाहिर होती है। वह तो सरकार बदलने का आन्दोलन था और वहां पर सरकार बदल भी गयी लेकिन वहां जो कोर्टस से सजायें हुईं वे बहुत मामूली सजाएं की गईं जब कि ठीकइसके विपरीत हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय की पार्टी की सरकारों द्वारा छोटी छोटी दफाओं के मातहत भी एक एक साल, डेढ़ डेढ़ साल और दो, दो साल तक की सजाएं दी गई हैं। अब पीसफुल असेम्बली के मातहत १३ महीने की सजा हो सकती है, कोई जा रहा है उसको इसके अन्दर गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और इस तरह से उसको तेरह महीने की सजा सुना दी गई है। गृह मंत्रालय को अपना इस तरह का दृष्टिकोण बनाना चाहिए कि सारे देश के अन्दर जो राजनैतिक आन्दोलनों को दबाने का सिलसिला है वह अन्याय का सिलसिला नही होना चाहिए। अन्याय का रास्ता नहीं होना चाहिए। भय का रास्ता नहीं पैदा करना चाहिए। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री से यह कहूंगा कि जो दफा १०७–११७ का प्रयोग राजनीतिक कारवाइयों में हो

रहा है उसको बन्द किया जाना चाहिए । जब सरकार और जनता में मतभेद हो और जनता का आन्दोलन हो उस समय सरकार को दफा १०७, ११७ में लोगों को गिरफ्तार करना उचित नहीं है । इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ में माननीय मंत्री जी से यह आशा करूंगा कि प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन ऐक्ट का इस देश से जल्द से जल्द खात्मा किया जाए ।

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam): May I crave the indulgence of the House for only two minutes to refer to a recent activity?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already exceeded the time by ten minutes.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I want only two minutes to speak about civil defence which has recently been taken up by the Home Ministry. It ought to have been taken up by both the Home and Defence Ministries as is being done in England under the 1948 Act. We have to congratulate the Home Ministry at least on having taken it up recently and on having started it in this country. I want to express through this House only one thing and that is that the whole country should accept the present home defence scheme and try to work it.

Secondly, I would appeal to the Home Ministry itself to see that it is organised on modern lines with co-ordination with the Home Guards, Police guards, the Police force, the military forces and particularly the intelligence departments, the check-posts and other things which have been referred to. If that is done, the country will be very happy because our defences are now at stake in view of things happening in Defence Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Further details he can pass on to the hon. Home Minister afterwards. Now the hon. Home Minister.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the House for the approval it has accorded to the services that are being rendered and which it is a privilege for Home Ministry to render. I am also grateful to the hon. Members for their kind consideration for me and for the year generous terms in which some of them have referred to the humble part that I am playing in the Home Ministry.

In the course of the last more than eight hours' debate a large number of my colleagues have spoken. I will benefit by what they have said. It will, however, obviously be impossible for me to refer to everyone, or even to the major part, of the observations that have been made. It will be my endeavour to look into the suggestions and the criticisms that have been made and to see how far we can remedy the defects that may have been revealed in the course of the debate. I hope hon. Members will pardon me if I am not able to cover most of the ground.

14.45 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

The Home Ministry's responsibilities cover a wide range which it is not only variegated but also extensive. Shri Nagi Reddy started the ball but it remained standstill and it did not move beyond his own court. He has been able to go all over the country in search of something which he could use as a handle for criticism. He could not find anything in Delhi nor in Andhra, where he lives. But he was able to....

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): I congratulated you.

Shri G. B. Pant: Thank you for that.

But he was able to unearth a shabby slip somewhere from Bengal. Well, he does not seem to be peeping pace with the progress of events in the

[Shri G. B. Pant]

country. He seems to be enclosed in his own theory where, apart from his researches, no light can penetrate. He has told us that the rules that are now in force at the Centre are only a carbon copy of the rules that were in force before Independence. He has only seen a carbon copy, I think. He has not seen the real copy. That is really the difference between him and us. We see the reality while they are enwrapped in carbons. So I would like him rather to take a more realistic view of things.

He claims that he belong to perhaps the most forward party in the country. I do not like to call anyone backward. I am all the more afraid of doing so when Shri Anthony is here after hearing what he said yesterday. But I can tell him that if there are shortcomings, and defects it is nevertheless our constant endeavour to make such improvements as we can. We must also see the other side, the brighter side of the picture. All our neighbouring States, or most of them, have passed through convulsions which have engulfed democracy. Democracy has been swallowed up in the sea but India alone stands as an island—secure, progressive, advancing and firmly anchored to the principles she is not likely to give up. He should have noticed that if we have today the goodwill and the respect of the world, it is due to our Prime Minister but also to some extent to the stability of administration in the country, to the maintenance of peace in the midst of adversities and to cohesion secured in the midst of varieties of religions and cultures and to the continuous progress that we have been making in economic, cultural and other fields. So let us not condemn ourselves, our people, our Ministries if I may be permitted to submit and much less our services and those who have been bearing the brunt of all that has happened. We sitting here have the privilege of evolving policies, of looking at things, if possible, from all points of view and reaching sound conclusions. But ultimately those decisions of ours have to be translated into action by our services and security has to be maintained by our often criticised and sometimes maligned police force. We should remember that we have had many shocks to bear, many ordeals to face but through the agency which we have been trying to shape according to the new circumstances and which has been showing a vitality of its own we have been able to get through all the enormous and stupendous difficulties.

I do not say that there is no corruption—I shall have a little more to say about it later—but let us not vitiate the atmosphere by too much of talk of corruption, let not other people think that corruption is the paramount feature of social, political and administrative life in this country.

An Hon. Member: It is so, Sir.

Shri G. B. Pant: That is what I say, those who think of that and nothing else see nothing but corruption. They can think of nothing which is not corrupt and their minds are always steeped up in the atmosphere of corruption. From there I want them to move into cleaner atmosphere so that they may be able to see the light and to judge things in their proper prospectives.

Well, Shri Goray and also I think Shri Nagi Reddy laid emphasis on the streamlining of our administration. We realised the need for it long before they talked about it. We have been making attempts in that direction. There was first the Report of Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar. We have consulted Dr. Appleby and other experts and we have made imperceptible changes which have resulted in almost a revolution in the working of our administrative machine so that if one who had worked in this country 30 years ago were to go to our secretariat or to go to one of our districts he would find that he had to remain under training here or there for more than a year before he could in any way appreciate the spirit of the pre-

sent administration. It is through the administrative apparatus that things have to be put into shape and that administrative apparatus has to be equal to the various tasks it is called upon to undertake. We have had our First Five Year Plan; we have our Second Five Year Plan. Well, the success of the Plans is admitted by all, and I might remind my hon. friends opposite of the various speeches that were delivered by Mr. Khrushchev during his visits to our country about the progress that has been made which he considered marvellous. They may if they so like make a tour round the country and see things for themselves not with their jaundiced or plastered eye but with a desire even at this stage to learn and see things. They have been left behind in the back-waters. They consider themselves to be forward but they will never unlearn or learn. Any party, any individual whose mind is closed and who can never shed all the prejudices and look at things squarely cannot improve or set things right. In all have been following a course which is based on fundamental and basic principles but which alse takes account of the realities. It is thus that we are able to move forward to take this big country with 400 millions of people onward to the achievement of the goals of welfare and to the accomplishment of the change in social order.

Our methods of work have changed. In our own Ministry there are now very simple ways of doing the work. The disposals have increased. We are trying even to reduce the strength of the staff though the work is increasing. We have made a series of suggestions which are under consideration today. The question of the proper formation of the services and of improvement of training and of the inculcation of the right spirit, of the assimilation of the basic fundamentals which should guide our services has been constantly engaging our attention. It is in pursuance of those aims that we have also established now an academy of public administration in which not only the I.A.S. officers, but the officers from the States who are promoted to the I.A.S., and all those persons who are selected for the All-India and the Central Services will receive training. The Academy conducts seminars, discussions, etc. and gives instruction not only in what are called the skills of administrative art but also in Gandhian philosophy, in the basic principles of our ideology, and the social order that we have in view. All that will give them that outlook and that approach which is absolutely necessary in the context of our social objectives.

15 hrs.

In the course of these last ten years our services have been adapting themselves to the needs of the times. I do not say that every one has fully assimilated the principles for which we stand, but I do say that there has been a marked change in many of them. After all, but for their loyal and zealous pursuit of the aime which are before us and their real effort and industry to put through our schemes, we would not have succeeded. So let us give them their due, as we give even to that one unknown person whom one would not like to mention in this House? Give them their due, and let them go forward in their task uplifted by the encouragement that they receive from any kind word that is said by an hon. Member of Parliament even if it be occasionally. I hope they have the goodwill of this House. They can go forward and perform their duties, relying on its impartiality and on its desire to assist them in the arduous tasks that lies ahead of us and of them.

Sir, it has been said that the services are not very responsive. Well, I am prepared to say, as I have often done before, that there is need of their adopting a positive attitude towards work. Every paper should be disposed of in the minimum time. Every one who occupies a position should discharge his responsibility.

[Shri G. B. Pant]

To pass on things from one to the other is wrong. The people have to be treated with courtesy, with respect, because they are our masters. They are my masters and they are the masters of every one who is under me. An their suggestions, their requests have to be met with the utmost sympathy and, to the extent possible, they should be carried out. All these should be the guiding principles. And we should encourage those who do so, while we may try to correct those who still have their failings.

Sir, in this Academy we have now introduced many lines of training, which we hope, will produce a new type of civil servant. We have also appointed the Director of this Academy as the Director of Training, so that he may co-ordinate the training that is being imparted in various institutions with which the Central Government is connected.

Similarly, we have remodelled the entire programme of training in the ALu Police Training College, and we have placed also the Secretariat Training School under the Director of Training so that there will be complete co-ordination. We would like to have the advice of the hon. Members about the improvements that can be made. Ultimately, it is the training that is imparted in the beginning which determines the future course and conduct that a public servant follows during his career.

Some friends here said that in our country crime has greatly increased and there is at times—whether he said "at times" or not I do not know—even a sense of security lacking. (*An Hon. Member*: None said so). If none said so, then so far so good. Well, Sir, I may say that though law and order is a State subject, so far as the Centre is concerned, it does its best to see that peace is maintained in the land. And I must say that we all have to give credit to our people, to our services and also to the responsible Members of the Legislatures for their co-operation in this task.

The crime position in the country has remained almost stationary. The figures for cognizable crime for the year 1959 are almost the same as for 1958. But during the last two years the figures of dacoity have gone down by about more than 35 per cent. Similarly, other serious offences like burglary, robbery and so on have also diminished.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Dr. Katju is not giving any statement except about dacoities in Madhya Pradesh. I want to know the position, whether it has improved.

Shri G. B. Pant: Yes, considerably. And I hope Mr. Banerjee will be glad to know about it. He ought to have known about it as his range of knowledge is wide enough but it seems, he has been in ignorance of this particular matter so far. Well, Sir, there has been considerable improvement in that. The average figure of cognizable crime for our country is 162 today, and it is somewhat above what it was some years ago, while, in the most advanced countries which I need not name, as everybody knows which are the most advanced, it is not less than 1,200 per lakh, so that in those countries cognizable crime is six times more than in our country. So, we can find some consolation.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Is it because of the quality of the people, or because of the quality of the police?

Shri G. B. Pant: It is the quality of the people that, in spite of those who incite them to commit offences, sometimes political and sometimes non-political, they remain peaceful. So, the credit is due to the people, and also to those who are in charge of security.

Something was said about the nomination of the Anglo-Indian member in Kerala. My hon. friend Shri Anthony always speaks with eloquence and vigour, but yesterday he

spoke with vehemence and agner. That was something which did not quite agree with my expectations. I do not know if he had really much ground for being so indignant. He is a great lawyer, and he was also a Member of the Constituent Assembly. He knows what an Anglo-Indian under our Constitution means. Article 366(2) gives the definition, and I will read it out. I am dealing with this matter to allay his resentment if I can succeed in doing so, because I do not want him to be angry. He may not like what we do, but he should not feel on that account that we deliberately want to do anything which would offend him. As I said, every man should have his due, and let that section of Anglo-Indians whom he may not like, also have what may be due to them.

Article 366(2) as Shri Anthony certainly knows—as I said, he was a Member of the Constituent Assembly, and a prominent Member too—runs thus:

> '" an Anglo-Indian" means a person whose father or any of whose other male progenitors in the male line is or was of European descent but who is domiciled within the territory of India and is or was born within such territory of parents habitually resident therein and not established there for temporary purposes only;'

I think he will concede that Shri Pereira who, I think, has been nominated by the Governor, is an Anglo-Indian. The Governor had the discretion to do so, and I did not put my finger into the pie because I have had my experience last time and I thought I had better let him exercise his discretion. So, he nominated this gentleman, Shri Pereira, who is a senior retired engineer, and suppose to be much superior to Shri De Cruz who was recommended by me last time at the instance of my hon. friend Shri Anthony. He cannot deny, I think he will not dispute, that Shri Pereira is himself domiciled in India, that he himself is a resident of India and that one of his progenitors was a European.

The difficulty is this. Shri Anthony seems to think that only persons of British descent can be called Anglo-Indians.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): May I explain?

Shri G. B. Pant: You may explain after I have finished.

Mr. Speaker: Later on.

Shri Frank Anthony: On a point of explanation. I should know my community better than Pantji.

Shri G. B. Pant: Oh yes.

Shri Frank Anthony: I do not want to enter into these personalities. The only thing is that this gentleman says he is a Feringi. The Feringis for 200 years have not been called Anglo-Indians. The definition will not help. The Feringis have not been called Anglo-Indians by the Backward Classes Commission. You suddenly make Feringis into Anglo-Indians. The day after tomorrow you will make some Hindus of Greek descent into Anglo-Indians. That is what I said.

Shri G. B. Pant: It is not a personal explanation, it is an argument...

Shri Frank Anthony: Shri Pereira is not an Anglo-Indian. I did not want to mention, but he is not an Anglo-Indian.

Shri G. B. Pant: .....an argument which I do not think is really very sound, because in Kerala there are many persons of Dutch or Portuguese descent.

Shri Frank Anthony: Whose mother tongue is Malayalam, and that is precisely my objection.

Shri Nagi Reddy: That is no reason why they should be excluded.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is highly objectionable.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): You also have your mother tongue as Hindi.

Shri G. B. Pant: There is no condition here that if a person speaks Malayalam, then he will not be an Anglo-Indian. Let me repeat there is no such condition here.

Shri Frank Anthony: The Anglo-Indian community was not recognized in 1950. It has been recognized for 200 years. For 200 years the Feringis have been fishermen and potters.

Some Hon. Members: What of that?

Shri Frank Anthony: You suddenly make them into Anglo-Indians.

Shri G. B. Pant: My hon. friend would not accept a potter or a fisherman....

Shri Frank Anthony: Certainly not.

Shri G. B. Pant: ....as an Anglo-Indian.

Shri Frank Anthony: For 200 years they have not been.

Shri G. B. Pant: He also says that Anglo-Indians should be determined on the ground of religion and so on.

An Hon. Member: No question of religion.

Shri G. B. Pant: I think the Christian religion asks people to be humble and meek, not to despise those who may be backward. We also feel now that we did great injustice to the Scheduled Castes because they worked with hand, they laboured and we had the benefit of their labour, and they did not share the fruits of their labours with us fully.

In fact, so far as the legal position goes, there can be absolutely no doubt. So far as suitability goes, the Governor has made the choice, but I may remind Shri Anthony of one thing, if he will permit me. Shri De Cruze is of Portuguese descent, I think, and not of British descent.

Shri Frank Anthony: Yes.

Shri G. B. Pant: And last time, when he was nominated, I got a representation to the effect that he was a Feringi. I do not very much like the word "Feringi", but whether one calls a rose by one name or the other, that does not make any difference, it smells equally sweet. So, I referred the matter to Shri Anthony and asked him if he was or if he was not. I did not get any reply from him. He is a busy man, perhaps he had no time. But I have only to say that this nomination was made because, under the rules, under the law, it was perfectly open to the Governor to nominate any one. One may not like him; one may not agree with his views; yet, the Governor has to nominate a person whom he considers to be suitable for that purpose. So, I shall not cause any further annoyance to my hon. friend by telling....

Shri Frank Anthony: I cannot let this position go unchallenged. Pantji has not studied this position. I cannot accept what he says. His own Backward Classes Commission has said that these people are not Anglo-Indians; they are imposters; now, you suddenly make them into Anglo-Indians.

Shri G. B. Pant: The Backward Classes Commission cannot override the provisions of the Constitution, nor can I or any other Member of this House. The Constitution is binding on all of us.

Here, I close this chapter.

Shri Frank Anthony: It is wrongly closed, because it is great indignity and injustice that you are doing to my community. You cannot impose on my community people who for two hundred years have not been Anglo-Indians. The British people did not know who the Feringis were.

I am sorry to say that the Home Minister cannot go round creating members of my community. Tomorrow, he will say that some Hindus are of Greek descent, and, therefore, they are Anglo-Indians.

Shri Panigrahi: Is Shri Frank Anthony the dictator of the Anglo-Indian community that whosoever is suggested by him should represent the Anglo-Indians?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why should he not resign from the House? Let him resign.

Mr. Speaker: The chapter is closed.

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not want to give any answer because I had to refer to it only if possible to soothe Shri Frank Anthony, not with a view to irritate him further. But, in a state of anger, reason does not act very vigorously.

Shri Frank Anthony: You are enforcing something which is absolutely illegal.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

An Hon. Member: If it is illegal, the hon. Member can go to courts.

Shri G. B. Pant: There are constitutional ways of questioning things which are illegal. I am sorry that I have not been able to give any satisfaction.

Shri Frank Anthony: You are adding insult to injury.

Shri G. B. Pant: If this statement of a truth is an insult or an injury, then, one has sometimes to put up with it.

Shri Frank Anthony: It is a perversion of the actual position, I am sorry it is absolute perversion.

Shri Panigrahi: This can be settled outside the House.

Shri G. B. Pant: Arguments are not met simply by using language of a kind which I am not capable of using myself.

There were many other points raised in the debate. Shri Goray referred to the insult that was done to Shivaji's picture. Well, it would be unpardonable for anyone to do so. I would be the first man to protest against it. The moment, I heard about it, I made enquiries, and I shall just read out what I hove got in reply I had other correspondence also, but I am just reading out the telegram which I got, because I wanted a telegraphic reply.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Reply from whom?

Shri G. B. Pant: Reply from the Government of Mysore.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They are a party to it.

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not think so. Otherwise, every Government can be supposed to be a party to everything that another man does not like.

The telegram reads thus:

> "Story that police removed and destroyed picture frames of Shivaji from peasants hut in Yellur village is false. Deputy Commissioner visited Yellur with superintendent police and revenue officers eleventh February for revenue collection work. Party of press representatives had also been invited. Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti leaders including three M.L.A.'s from Bombay were also present. Press correspondents were asked to go round and make enquiries to verify for themselves the truth behind allegations. Press correspondents talks to villages in groups and individually and were convinced that the allegation of removal and tearing down Shivaji's picture were false.".

I have read it out because it is something, which I consider to be, as I said, unforgivable, and if it were true, I would have followed it to the bitter end. But I am satisfied that the report was based on some sort of misrepresentation or misconception.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): It is worthwhile to find not how that photo came into exitence and how it was brought into this House.

Shri G. B. Pant: No, it was not that photo which came here. It could not possibly have come, if it had been torn. I think he meant to say that something like this had been torn.

Shri Basappa (Tipteer): It is part of their false propaganda.

Shri G. B. Pant: I am not concerned with that. I have just placed the report.

Shri Nagi Reddy made some enquiries, I think, about the Kerala Bills. He said that these Bills are being deliberately withheld, because we do not want any land reforms and that is why we are keeping them back. As I said just now, they are so much shut up in their shells that they do not know even the facts which are known to everybody else. U.P. had the first Zamindari Abolition Committee, and the Government with which I was associated at a time passed a Land Reforms and Zamindari Abolition Act which has not been in its revolutionary character surpassed by any other Act in the country, including the Bill that was passed by the Kerala Legislature during the communist regime.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Please send it back immediately, or accept it.

Shri G. B. Pant: I shall tell you why it is being held back. Well, there are these four Bills. He said, why do you not send them back to the Legislature. If I send them back to the Legislature for reconsideration, then it will take months and months to get these Bills through. So, I have asked the Government there to let me know exactly what changes they want, so that we may confine our attention to those changes alone, and then see which of them are worth accepting and suggest such changes to be made in those Bills, so that the Bills may get through the Legislature within the minimum time; or if they so agree, such Bills as can be sanctioned or as can be given assent to by the President today may receive such assent. I think his misgivings will be removed.

Shri Nagi Reddy: I hope it will be done soon.

Shri G. B. Pant: Yes, I hope it will be done soon, and I hope he would agree that the course that I have adopted is better than that suggested by him.

There have been a number of references to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is but natural that this subject should have received the attention of the House. I wish more Members of the House could interest themselves in this vital subject because we want in our country not only peace of the ordinary type but we want that emotional integration and cohesion which is needed for the functioning of sound democracy. I may state here—whether one be an officer or a Minister or a Member of Parliament or any other individual—that there are three things which have to be remembered. First of all, one owes a duty to man as man. The dignity of man has to be recognised. There can be no difference between man and man. Whatever be the calling, whatever be the position, the supremacy of manhood in humanity has to be recognised by every one. That is the first thing that we have to remember. The second is that we are all citizens of a common motherland, an ancient land which has very hoary traditions and which has been known for its spiritual nobility for ages all over the world. So let us discharge our duties first as man and secondly as citizen. Thirdly, comes the social position, occupation. Whatever be my vocation, whether I am a cultivator, whether I am following some profession, whether I am a lawyer or whether I am a Member of Parliament, the third also imposes certain obligations. But the first two are very important and the third pales into insignificance if the first two receive due attention.

So I say that it is the duty of every one of us to do our utmost for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I have heard the criticisms of some of the hon. Members. I do not blame them. They can be impatient. They can even question our motives. But that should not come in the way of our doing the best that we can for them, for it is only thus that every link in our chain can be made strong and our society revitalised in a manner which will give it its due place in the comity of nations in the international world in all matters.

So it is not a question of politics for me. It is something which stands on a much higher and bigger plane. Members have been saying that the grants that have been made have not been fully utilised. I agree. I have been doing my best to see that they are utilised, and I have held conferences of Ministers. I have spoken to the Chief Ministers only recently. I have been raising the amounts and I hope that by the end of this year, nearly 90 per cent. of the grants will have been fully utilised. So I want them all to make a gigantic effort so that the maximum that we can do may be done consistently with our resources. So I beseech the co-operation of hon. Members in that task. Do not set your back against the movement that is meant for the good of all of us through your community. I do not want to say that they have reason to be grateful. But even where one is not grateful, one can still be graceful and gracious. So I would request hon. Members to look at these things from that angle.

For me to go more into details at this stage is hardly possible. But let us join hands and see that this blot of untouchability is wiped out completely and also that the maximum progress that we can make in the minimum time is made, so that all of us may be able, as self-respecting citizens, to stand on our own legs in this country.

There is, again, some reference to corruption. It is the fashion of the day and I am really sorry that such a fashion should have grown. So far as the efforts of Government go, they are well known. We have tightened the law.

Shri Rajendra Singh: What are the results?

Shri G. B. Pant: The result is—very little of corruption as compared to what it was sometime ago.

An Hon. Member: Little corruption?

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not say that it does not exist. But I do not accept that there has not been improvement. After all, the total number of complaints that we received, when collected together in the Vigilance Division, came to 10,000. Many of them were found to be unfounded or false. But taking the 10,000 as if they were genuine, it would come to one in a hundred. When there is no complaint against 99 in a 100, can you condemn that class? Can any class show that there is not one black sheep in the fold of 100? So let us not talk as though the whole country is seething with corruption. I will tell you that nothing will corrupt more than a talk of that nature, because when we talk of cleanliness, we become clean; when we talk of God, we become godly....

Shri Rajendra Singh: The more you excuse corruption, the more corruption there will be.

Shri G. B. Pant: ....when we talk of some evil person, then we are drawn into the satanic fold.

So let us do our best. I do not mean that we have not done anything. As I have said, the law has been tightened.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Your duty is to defend and excuse them on the floor of the House!

Shri G. B. Pant: Those who are convicted of corruption are sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of one year. It is all prescribed. There are special courts appointed for the purpose. Besides that, the

law has also now made a person who gives illegal gratification a culprit—which he was not formerly. Again, there is a provision for treating one as an approver in a case against a government servant for corruption. Besides this, we have set up in the Vigilance Division special squads of various types. The Vigilance Division's report has probably been seen by hon. Members. The report of the Special Police Establishment must have also come to their notice. I cannot, again, go into details. But they will find that hundreds of government servants—I mean it may be a thousand, not more—were dismissed, several were removed, several were punished in courts and sentenced and many were given disciplinary punishment and had to face disciplinary proceedings. The figures are with me, but I do not want to tire the House by referring to them.

There was some reference made to a Boundary Commission and to the need for having principles for boundary demarcation purposes. May I say that the principles were settled by the States Reorganisation Commission, a dispassionate body consisting of persons of the highest eminance? They evolved certain principles. Now, those who ask for principles do not want to abide by them. What is the guarantee that if I were to place another set of principles here, it will be accepted by another set of people?

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): Even after the States reorganisation there have been adjustment of boundaries between Andhra and Madras.

Shri G. B. Pant: So, reference has been made to Andhra and Madras. The basic principles according to which we should work were observed there too. That arrangement should be made with the agreement of the parties was the basic principle. And, according to that basic principle, the two States agreed that the village should from the unit. (*Interruption*). It is known as the Pataskar formula. Good Pataskar has become immortal thereby. He has only put on borrowed clothes and thus taken immortality for himself. (*Interruption*).

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Extend it to other States.

Shri G. B. Pant: For the other States too the basic principle stands. Let them agree and we will try to expedite it. (*Interruption*). That is the basic principle; because what does it matter whether a clod of earth is include in this State or in that so long os it forms part of this great land of India of which you and I are equally proud? But regional frenzy and fanaticism sometimes overwhelm us; and we are not able to look at things from the correct stand point.

I have been trying to bring about agreement wherever differences have existed. But, even here, I have not come across anyone speaking in favour of the other State than that in which he himself lives. Everyone supports the claims of his own State and opposes the claims of the other States. Even in External Affairs where we have had no dangers in the past we are not today as carefree as we used to be. In these circumstances, little petty things in a way eclipse our minds and we are not able to look at these problems in the right perspective.

Shri Mahanty spoke of the difficulties that the people of Seraikela were having in the matter of their language. I see he did not specifically raise that question. When he wrote to me and when he raised it I wrote to the Chief Minister and I also asked the Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities to go to the spot and study the situation, and to request Shri Mahanty to be there to enlighten. The Commissioner did so but Shri Mahanty did not go there. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Mahanty: I would say why I did not go there. (*Interruptions.*) Why should you laugh? It is not a market place. Sir, I should say a word of personal explanation. I wrote to the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner that the date he had fixed could not suit me because of my preoccupations in Delhi. I have written to him to fix another date and I will go there. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri G. B. Pant: I was saying I have done my best. The Commissioner reported to the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister told me that none of the Oriya schools had been closed, that their number had gone up and that he is determined to do everything to respect the rights of the minorities according to the Linguistic Minorities Code.

So, wherever any complaint has come to me I have tried to secure the help of those who are in a position to help me and, I think, I have, to some extent succeeded.

Shri Nagi Reddy: I think, also referred to the question of Urdu. He seems to have forgotten that a statement was issued by the Central Government about Urdu some time ago which was considered satisfactory by all those who are interested in Urdu. And that statement is also attached to the Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language Commission Report.

Shri Nagi Reddy: My complaint was against U. P. and other States which have not accepted it.

Shri G. B. Pant: I am coming to that. So far as U. P. is concerned, they have issued orders in accordance with the directions contained in that statement and they have also declared certain areas as being areas where the rules and regulations and such like things should be published in Urdu. He can, I hope, have at least some sort of satisfaction when he comes to know that his wishes have been fulfilled in advance. Such has been the case in Bihar too except that they have not been able to work out the details, according to my view, in certain matters.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri said that sufficient progress has not been made in the field of Hindi in recent years. I do not consider it necessary to give a very detailed account. But I can say this that lakhs of terms have been translated into Hindi and an Encyclopaedia is being prepared and 2 volumes are to be published shortly. Thousands have been given training in Hindi and many other steps have been taken. Now that the report of the Commission has been considered and the Committee has also considered that and the matter has been discussed in Parliament, I hope decisions will be taken which will be helpful in giving further momentum to this matter. So, he need not feel in any way depressed or disappointed.

Shri Mukerjee referred again . . .

An Hon. Member: No; Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banejee: Both are Brahmins.

Shri G. B. Pant: Shri Banerjee—but there is not much difference so far as they are concerned. He referred again to 4A and 4B. So far as 4A and 4B are concerned, the two rules were discussed even last year and he had his full say. I tried to show him the path of reason. But he does not like to follow that. (*Interruption*).

I may say it is not only in our country alone but in many of the most advanced countries that government servants are not allowed—civil servants—to go on strike or to make demonstrations in order to compel Government to carry out their wishes. Of course, government servants and the members of the Government form one family and there must be complete understanding between them. Both are servants of the people and they have to see that they render true service, that neither of them fails in rendering service. It is not a profiteering concern. Government is serving the people and so are government servants. Why should there be any gulf separating the two; and why should there be any occasion for any strike or for any demonstration? Coercion must be ruled out where understanding is necessary and goodwill must prevail. (*Interruption.*)

[Shri G. B. Pant]

Then, the other thing relates to the recognition of Unions. About that the rule is that the office-bearers should, as a rule, belong to the service to which the Union belongs. There should also be community of interests within the members forming the union. I do not see why there should be any objection about that...

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, may I interrupt?

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not hope to be able to satisfy you. If you can assume me that my answer to your question would remove all your doubts, I would seek the indulgence of the Speaker but I know it will not. So, there is no point in pursuing the matter further.

As I said, many points were raised and I have perhaps taken a few minutes more than my allotted time. I only hope that we will all move forward and there will be greater understanding and more of good-will. What we need above all is some charity of judgment without which our faults loom large and whatever little we may do is ignored. Thank you.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I say.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. After such a lengthy explanation, if still points persist, they may be reserved for the next year. Now, shall I put the cut motions together?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to press my cut motion Nos. 1050 and 1051.

Mr. Speaker: I shall first put cut motion No. 1050. The question is:

"That the demands under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1" (*Failure to repeal Rules 4-A and 4-B of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules*). (1050)

Those in favour will say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against will say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: I think the 'Noes' have it.

Some Hon. Members: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: Let the lobbies be cleared.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want the House to divide on my second cut motion and I want to have a voice vote on the first one.

Mr. Speaker: The voice vote was already taken. If he had been satisfied with the voice vote, it is already there. Anyhow, I will see if I can put it again for a voice vote. When once a division is called, I do not think there can be any voice vote. Let me see—I find that I can take a voice vote. Now, I will put the question to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1." (*Failure to repeal Rules 4-A and 4-B of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules*). (1050)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I will put the next cut motion standing in his name to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1." (*Need for classification of arrested representatives of various opposition parties as political prisoners in jails*). (1051)

The Lok Sabha divided: ***Ayes*** **25,** ***Noes*** **100.**

Division No. 4] **AYES** [16:01 *hrs.*

Banerjee, Shri S.M.	Mahanty, Shri	Reddy, Shri Nagi
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu	Matera, Shri	Sampath, Shri
Deb, Shri P. G.	Menon, Shri Narayanakurty	Singh, Shri Braj Raj
Gaikwad, Shri B.K.	Mohammed Imam, Shri	Singh, Shri Rejendra
Ghoshal, Shri Aurobindo	Mullik, Shri B.C.	Siva Raj, Shri
Ghose, Shri Subiman	Nayar, Shri V. P.	Sugandhi, Shri
Goundar, Shri Shanmuga	Panigrahi, Shri	Supakar, Shri
Kodiyan, Shri	Patil, Shri Nana	Verma, Shri Ramji
	Rai, Shri Khushwaqt	

NOES

Ambalam, Shri Sobbiah	Malliah, Shri U.S.	Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Anjanappa, Shri	Mallik, Shri D.C.	Sambandam, Shri
Banerji, Dr. R.	Maniyangadan, Shri	Sardar, Shri Bhoif
Banerji, Shri P. B.	Masuriya Din, Shri	Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh
Bangshi Thakur, Shri	Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra	Satish Chandra, Shri
Barrow, Shri	Mathur, Shri M.D.	Satyanarayana, Shri
Basumatari, Shri	Mehdi, Shri S.A.	Selku, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das	Mehta, Shri J.R.	Seraj, Shri Vairavan
Brajeswar Prasad, Shri	Mehta, Shrimati Krishna	Shankutla Devi, Shrimati
Chandra Shankar, Shri	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Shobha Ram, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri	Mishra, Shri S. N.	Singh, Dr. Ram Subhag
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan	Misra, Shri R.R.	Singh, Sardar Hukam
Chuni Lal, Shri	Mohideen, Shri Gulam	Singh, Sardar Iqbal
Das, Shri K. K.	Munisamy, Shri N.R.	Singh, Shri Babunath
Das, Dr. M.M.	Muthukrishnan, Shri	Singh, Shri Bahadur
Dasappa, Shri	Nanda, Shri	Singh, Shri Burbal
Datar, Shri	Nayar, Dr. Sushila	Singh, Shri D. N.
Dube, Shri Mulchand	Padam Dev, Shri	Singh, Shri Kalika
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.	Pande, Shri C.D.	Singh, Shri Lachman
Ganpati Ram, Shri	Panna Lal, Shri	Singh, Shri Radha Mohan
Ghosh, Shri N.R.	Patel, Shri N.N.	Singh, Shri Raghunath
Hanada, Shri Subodh	Patel, Shri Rajeshwar	Sinha, Shri B. P.
Jain, Shri M.C.	Pillai, Shri Thanu	Sinha, Shri Jhulan
Jhunjhunwala, Shri	Raghubir Sahai, Shri	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Joshi, Shri A.C.	Ramsul, Shri S.N.	Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C.M.	Rane, Shri	Siva, Dr. Gangadhara
Khawaja, Shri Jamal	Rao, Shri Jaganatha	Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Krishna, Shri M. R.	Raut, Shri Bhola	Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Krishna Chandra, Shri	Reddy, Shri Bali	Sumat Prasad, Shri
Kureel, Shi B.N.	Reddy, Shri K.C.	Thakore, Shri M.B.
Lachhi Ram, Shri	Reddy, Shri R.L.	Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Laskar, Shri N.C.	Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Varma, Shri M.L.
Mufida Ahmed, Shrimati	Rup Narain, Shri	Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
		Wadiwa, Shri

The motion was negatived.

Shri Barrow (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Sir, I want to press my cut motion No. 988.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100 (*Stultification of the constitutional guarantees in respect of the Anglo-Indian Community.*)" (988)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put all the other cut motions together.

The remaining cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order

paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 45 to 59 and 122 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 45—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,06,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 46—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 47—ZONAL COUNCILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'."

DEMAND NO. 48—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 49—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 50—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 51—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,74,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961. respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 52—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND NO. 53—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,51,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Delhi.'"

DEMAND No. 54—HIMACHAL PRADESH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,36,02,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'."

EMAND No. 55—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,72,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND No. 56—MANIPUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND No. 57—TRIPURA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,90,77,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND No. 58—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND No. 59—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,67,89,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up Private Members' Business. We must have started at 3·30. It is now 4·05. We shall continue till 6·35.

16:05 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTIETH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd March, 1960."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd March, 1960."

The motion was adopted.

16·06 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: RENAMING OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Subiman Ghose on the 11th March, 1960 regarding renaming of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Out of 1 hour allotted for discussion of the Resolution, 22 minutes have already been taken up.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri may continue his speech.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day I was just going to explain why Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose selected these two names: 'Sahid Dwip' and 'Swaraj Dwip' for 'Andaman' and 'Nicobar'. It is well known that the penal settlements in Andaman and Nicobar at Port Blair have been the graveyard of many fighters of freedom, but it is not generally known that the Andaman penal settlement was started in order to lodge the prisoners of Indian Mutiny, the first war of independence of India. Although the project for a penal settlement in the Andaman was formed in 1855, the Government could not proceed with that scheme. The scheme was interrupted by the Indian Mutiny of 1857, our national war of independence. But as soon as the revolt was broken it became more than ever urgent for our British rulers to provide for such a settlement, a penal settlement, on account of the great number of prisoners in their hands.

The Imperial Gazetteer says:

"The Mutiny of 1857 threw a large number of mutineers, deserters and rebels on the hands of the Government with whom it was difficult to deal; and in November that year it was finally decided to send them to Andamans."

Thus, it will be seen that the Andamans are really associated, in a sense, with the hallowed memory of the first war of independence, and it was the soldiers of our first freedom battle who were really lodged there and many of them never returned from that settlement. It was those first pioneers of our freedom who fought for Swaraj with their blood and who were the first Sahids who lit the torch of freedom by their self-immolation whose names Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose wanted to be immertalised in that spot, on the soil of India, where the flag of freedom was firast unfurled. So it is only mete and proper that these islands should be renamed.

Then, decades after the mutiny, when the modern ages came in and our movement for political independence began, the first Sahids, the first soldiers, were sent there to serve their terms of penal servitude for the crime of having dared to rise against imperialist rule. Those well-known names in the history of our freedom movement are legion. They had been in Andamans and many of them have not returned from that spot. So, if we look at it from the point of view of perpetuating the historical memory of our modern fighters for freedom, then also, it is only mete and proper that the islands should be renamed in the way that Netaji suggested.

I might refer here to the way the Andaman administration is being carried on and the spirit of de-nationalisation which is still continuing there. I will cite to you certain names of places, the names of tahsils, villages and townships in the Andamans.

16:12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

You will be surprised to learn that there are still these names there: Aberdeen tahsil, Wimberley Ganj, Stewart Ganj, Gollinpur, Knappuram, Herbertabad, Taylorabad, Caddle Ganj, Port Mouat, Dundas Point, Hope Town, etc. These names are strewn all over the islands. There is hardly anything to show that here, it was, on the soil of India, that the first flag of freedom was unfurled. It has been forgotten that here it was in these islands that the administration of free India Government, the independent Indian Government, set up by Netaji Bose, began to function. So, we beg of the Government that they should take all these factors into consideration and rename the islands as 'Sahid Dwip' and "Swaraj Dwip' as was proposed by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

But I have my doubts whether the Government will rename these islands like that. You know that there has been an agitation for long about the statues of foreign rulers and viceroys and the people who suppressed our freedom movement with the power of the sword. Statues of all those people still adorn our capital city, the streets and squares of the capital city of New Delhi and other presidency towns in this country, and the Government have taken no steps to remove those signs of humiliation of our nation or to instal the really glorifying statues of our national leaders in their place. That is why I have my own doubts whether the Government will be willing to agree to this proposal.

Nevertheless, considering the fact that the proposal to rename the islands as 'Sahid Dwip' and 'Swaraj Dwip' came from so eminent a fighter for freedom, the great son of India, Netaji Bose, considering the fact that in Andamans and Nicobar the first martyrs of our country spilt their blood for Swaraj and taught us to think in terms of Swaraj in those early days and considering the fact that other fighters of freedom who travelled on their trials and walked on their trails also lost their lives in the Andamans, I hope that Government would agree to consider our proposal and accept the resolution.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): Sir, the proposal to name the Andamans and Nicobar Islands as 'Swadesh Dwip' and 'Swaraj Dwip' or even as 'Sahid Dwip' minimises the meaning of Swaraj, Sahid and Swadesh. I would have quite understood the meaning of Swaraj, Swadesh or Sahid if the proposers had just stated that the whole of India, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, should be renamed 'Swadesh', 'Swaraj' or 'Sahid' or something like that. But to suggest that these tiny islands in the Bay of Bengal should be renamed as 'Swadesh Dwip' or 'Swaraj Dwip' would be really minimising the meaning of Swaraj and Swadesh.

Then there is another reason why I oppose this resolution. The name 'Andamans' has been coming in history for as long as period, as, I think, India itself. I was just looking into the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and there it was mentioned that Andamans was really 'Hanuman'. They have said that it was named after Hanuman, the great monkey. I think Hanuman in his time, in the past history, was something like Columbus. He might have visited so many islands on the seas and this island also might have been named after him. Marco Polo had visited these islands in about the 12th century. He has given a very bad description about the islands which, the later historians say, does not tally with the real facts.

> "They have no king nor any lord and are like wild beasts. Both males and women cover themselves with nothing whatever in the world. They have no house, no law nor order. They are very cruel people and they

[Shri Kalika Singh]

> very willingly eat men raw, all those they can catch, provided they are not of their people."

That is what Marco Polo has said, because he was sent by Kublai Khan, who himself was a great cannibal.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): How did he escape?

Shri Kalika Singh: I am quoting from a book in which Marco Polo has been quoted what he wrote in the 12th century when he visited Andamans. He was sent by Kublai Khan to many East-Asian countries. So, when he happened to visit Andaman and Nicobah islands, he gave a description like that. But later historians have said that Marco Polo was quite wrong. It is just like the description which Europeans gave to so many islands in order to occupy them and assert that they really civilised those islands. In this very book, which a European gentleman Maurice has written, he has said: that after the Hindus and Islamic people went there, their customs and manners remained the same and it was only when the British went, they civilised those islands. It was with that motive that Marco Polo gave that description. It is said in this book as follows:

> "They had millenniums of experience behind this view, which has been proved correct, for after staving off the dangers of Hindu civilization and, in the centuries following Polo, of Islamic civilisation, they were incorporated in the British Empire, prevented from eating foreigners, encouraged to wear at least some cloths, subjected to alien influences which profoundly shocked them and told that their most sacred beliefs were rubbish, with the result that they are now moribund."

I also do not agree with the description given. But I just quoted that only to point out that it is the only place where there were very ancient people who sometimes inhabited India, China and these islands in the seas. In India, a change-over took place and in China also there had been large migrations. But in these Andaman and Nicobar islands, the people who manned them stuck to those islands.

Then, again, if we say that India should now change their names as Swadesh and Swaraj, I think it will give some meaning which the people of that island may interpret otherwise. Some person from that island might argue that Swaraj means self-government for Andamans and Swadesh means it is independent of India, which is Bharat. So, these names will give a meaning which may be interpreted otherwise by the islanders themselves and later on it may complicate matters. So, we should be very cautious when we try to change the name of these islands.

As for the suggestion that they should be named after the suggestions of Subhas Chandra Bose, I agree that the views of Subhas Chandra Bose should be given due consideration. But we have to look to so many places in India itself for that, because it is not only Andamans and Nicobars that we have to look to for renaming as Shaheed or Swadesh. There are vast regions in India which we can name as Shaheed or Swadesh. So, the matter is not easy to be just finished with renaming these islands.

I also oppose the proposal to change the name for the reason that it may have been named after Hanuman. Andaman is not named by British people as suggested by the previous speaker while mentioning Herbertbad, Stewartgunj, etc. Some people might have thought that Andamans is just like some such name given by some European. It is really Hanuman or in Malay 'Handuman' wrongly pronounced by the Europeans as Andamans and that is what is mentioned in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. So, that has got some meaning. There may be so many people wedded to religion who might say it is a religious interference to rename it as Swadesh or Swaraj when it is named after Hanuman, who is the great ancestor

of monkeys or the ancestor of the whole human world.

श्री लक्ष्मण सिंह (नामनिर्देशित-अन्दमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप-समूह) : मि० डिप्टी स्पीकर, अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप-समूह के नाम को बदलने के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, उस पर मैं अपनी राय प्रकट करना चाहता हूं और शुरू में ही मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मेरी राय वही है, जो अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीपों की जनता की है। और किसी जगह के लोगों को अपने बारे में कुछ फ़सला करने का अधिकार कहां तक होना चाहए, यह तो आप सब ही जानते हैं।

किसी भी जगह के नाम से वहां के इतहास का पता चलता है और इतिहास तो कभी भी बदला नहीं जा सकता। नेता जी का हमारे दिलों में भी उतना ही आदर और प्रेम है, जितना देश के और लोगों के दिलों में है और उन के नाम से अगर हमारे द्वीप में कोई यादगार कायम की जाये, तो हमें फ़ख्र होगा, क्योंकि हम ने और हमारे लोगों ने तो दूसरी बड़ी जंग के दौरान में स्वयं उस महापुरुष के भाषण सुने हैं और उन की और उन की फ़ौज की जांबाजी देखी है। हम चाहते हैं कि उन की यादगार में हमारे द्वीप में कोई नई बस्ती बसाई जाये और कोई शहर बसाया जाये।

लेकिन क्या हम यह नहीं मानते कि इन द्वीपों के मौजूदा नाम आज़ादी के उन दीवानों की भी यादगार हैं, जन के पवित्र चरणों ने दूर के इन टापुओं को आबाद किया? क्या इन नामों को इस वक्त बदलना सही होगा? मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि इस नाम का बदलना इतिहास का बदलना होगा और उन क्रान्तिकारी लोगों की याद को भुलाना होगा। लिहाज़ा मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इन द्वीपों के जो नाम एक सौ बरस से अधिक वक्त से चले आए हैं, उन्हें हरगिज़ हरगिज़ न बदला जाये।

इन सब बातों को मद्दे-नज़र रखते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं इस रेज़ोल्यूशन को अपोज़ करता हूं।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The question as to whether the name of Andaman and Nicobar islands has to be changed has been before the Government for a number of years, nearly 12 years. This question was first raised in 1948. Then Government pointed out that in view of the historical tradition till then, it would not be proper or advisable to change the name at all.

Again, the same question was raised on the ground—as one hon. Member made reference—that Subhash Chandra Bose had named Andaman and Nicobar islands as Swaraj and Shaheed islands. A reference was actually made. A question was asked on the floor of the then Provisional Parliament and an answer was given by Shri Vallabhbhai Patel that Government had no such information so far as the naming of the two islands was concerned.

Subsequently, the same question was raised and a point was made on the floor of this House that these islands should be named after Subhash Chandra Bose. When this question came up before the House, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel drew the attention of the hon. House to the views of Shri Sarat Chandra Bose, the brother of Subhas Chandra Bose, who had publicly stated it would be an insult to the name of his brother to associate his name with these islands. Then again, the same question was raised and Shri C. Rajagopalachari, who was the then Minister of Home Affairs, informed Parliament in 1951 that Government had no such proposal at all. The matter was again raised when we had a long discussion on the States Re-organisation Bill and then the Government's point of view was made clear in these terms by the Home Minister, and I would like to read it

[Shri Datar]

as it would be of use to the House. He said:

> "The suggestion that has been made here will receive consideration, namely, as to whether Andaman and Nicobar Islands should be re-named at all, and if at all they were going to be re-named, what should be the name or what should be the names of these islands."

These islands are of two groups, Andaman group one and Nicobar group another, and there are a number of islands. So, that question will receive consideration when and if that question has to be considered at all. That is what the Home Minister has stated.

The suggestion that has been made here will receive consideration and we will examine from various aspects whether a change can appropriately be made. If a change can be made, then we will see what name should replace Andaman and Nicobar. There is nothing controversial about it and we have certainly no desire to miss the opportunity to show respect for Subhas Babu. But a number of names have been suggested. So the whole question will have to be considered carefully before any change can be made; none can be made just now.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know whether any proposal to associate the name of Hanuman is under consideration?

Shri Datar: My hon. friend is very ingenious. He has found out certain materials from old history to prove his case. But we are not aware whether it was named after Hanuman at all, and at present there is no proposal to go back even to the name of Hanuman. Because, for a number of years these islands are known by these names, Andaman and Nicobar islands. It is not a question of giving a new name, or changing the name of a city or a town. Even with regard to that, the Government of India's policy is very clear. We have informed the State Governments that if at all there is any need for changing a name, it should be considered fully and, finally, the Government of India's views also should be taken into account, because it is quite likely to introduce a number of difficulties. If there are changes in the names, then naturally, as the House is aware, there would be difficulties in the Postal Department and the railways. Therefore, the general policy is that Government are slow to change the names of towns and villages, much more so of an area like Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

When this question again had to be considered, we made a reference to the Advisory Council, to the Chief Commissioner of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. There also the whole question was considered and they did not come to any conclusion at all. Therefore, under these circumstances, as the hon. Member from Andaman and Nicobar has himself pointed out, all of us are fully agreed that, so far as martyrs are concerned, we ought to have an adequate memorial for all those martyrs, because it is they who worked for the emancipation of India. Therefore, Government are with the hon. Members and the common people that the utmost respect should be shown to these people, because it is they who have brought independence to India.

May I also point out to this House that the Government of India are now actually considering the question as to whether in Delhi, the capital of India, there ought to be a memorial to the martyrs from 1857 to 1957. So, that question is also before the Government and that proposal is under active consideration. Under these circumstances, especially when there has been such an opposition from the local population of Andaman and Nicobar islands, then we should rather be slow to make any changes.

So far as the changes are concerned, three names have been suggested; one is "Swadesh Dwip", another "Swaraj Dwip" and the third "Saheed Dwip".

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: On a point of personal explanation. I moved my amendment only because due to inadvertance the word "Swadesh" was used when actually what he wanted was "Saheed". It is actually at the instance of my hon. friend that I moved my amendment.

Shri Datar: Anyway, these three names are before the House and it is our duty to examine the propriety or otherwise of these three amendments.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (बगहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा भी अमेंडमेंट है ।

Shri Datar: May I point out that there is no significance in calling them "Swadesh Dwip" and that it will render them susceptible to the mistaken impression that my hon. friend has pointed out? Secondly, "Swaraj Dwip" is also practically the same. So far as "Shaheed Dwip" is concerned, as I have pointed out, there have been many martyrs in different parts of India, and there have been many places associated with the martyrdom of a number of great martyrs, whose services have brought Swaraj to India. Therefore, whenever any memorial has to be raised, then it ought not to be in respect of a far-flung island, but it should be on the mainland itself and all of us should take whatever steps are necessary to see that the memorial is adequate and the memorial has been placed at such a place that all the Indians can derive inspiration therefrom.

Then my hon. friend has pointed out that it should be named after Subhas Babu. So far as that question is concerned, we have got the views of his own brother. So far as Subhas Babu is concerned, all of us revere his great name. Therefore, if at all and whenever a memorial has to be erected, it has to be adequate and it has to be as near to us as possible, because it ought to fully reflect the great sense of reverence, the great sense of veneration that the whole of India has for him. Under these circumstances, I regret that the Government cannot accept this proposal. I would request the hon. Member to withdraw it, if that were possible, instead of allowing it to be defeated.

Shri Subiman Ghose (Burdwan): No, Sir, I am not, because I am not convinced by the arguments that have been put forward by the hon. Minister. Because, he wants to say that when there was a proposal to name it after Subhas Babu, his brother resented it. Naturally, he will resent it. It is not a question of naming it after Subhas Babu. Subhas Babu lived in spite of this Government and he has carved a place in history, side by side with that of Rana Pratap and Shivaji. To remember his name it is not necessary that these two islands should be named after Subhas Babu. Naturally, that has been resented to by his brother. But what I have put forward is.....

Shri Kalika Singh: I think the hon. Member has not understood the point of the hon. Minister. An island need not be named after Subhas Babu, because Subhas Babu's name is associated with the whole of India. Therefore, it was thought not to name the islands after him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one thing. If the residents of those islands do not approve of it, then we should take their sentiments also into consideration.

Shri Subiman Ghose: Regarding that also I wish to say whether that sentiment has got any value. According to Government's own stastistics, the original inhabitants of the islands have dwindled and have now come to 1,000, and the rest are inhabited by the settlers. More than 10,000 East Bengal refugees have been settled there. Naturally, they form a big majority as compared to the original inhabitants of the island. I am not trying to wound the feelings of anybody. My intention in tabling this Resolution was this. These are the two territories first conquered by the

[Shri Subiman Ghose]

INA Azad Hind Fauj and after conquering they named them.

To celebrate that victory I want that these islands should be given the name that was given by the Azad Hind Fauj. It was not done by Subhas Babu. It was done by Azad Hind Fauj. If the hon. Minister says that he does not know whether these were named as Sahid Dwip and Swaraj Dwip, I shall refer him to the book written by one Union Deputy Minister, namely, Shri Shahnawaz Khan, in which he has categorically stated that these islands were named as Sahid Dwip and Swaraj Dwip. Now how can the hon. Minister say that they do not know it? That is absolutely a very good device for avoiding it. Can he say that one of his colleagues has written something which is false? I referred to the British writers. They have also written that the INA after conquering these islands named these as Sahid Dwip and Swaraj Dwip.

What I submit is this. Will the Government be able to efface from history the names of INA or its Supreme Commander? If that is there, it will automatically come from very many books written by the hon. Minister and other notable persons, namely, that these two territories were first named as Sahid Dwip and Swaraj Dwip. I am not trying to wound the feelings of the settlers or anybody. There is nothing of that kind.

The capital is named as Port Blair. Why are we very fond of that European name? Archival Blair went there in 1788. The East India Company sent him to start a settlement. The capital town has been named after him as Port Blair. But we are very fond of European names.

Shri Mahanty: The hon. Minister is not listening.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): we are very fond of European names.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is not listening because he knows that he shall have no opportunity to reply now.

Shri Datar: My hon. friend is bringing in new arguments in his reply.

Shri Subiman Ghose: No, I am not bringing in new arguments. You being an hon. Minister and too big a person have not done me even little justice by going through my speech that I delivered on the last occasion. Then I had advanced that argument.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then it is only repetition.

Shri Subiman Ghose: That repetition also is not without any fruitful purpose because the hon. Minister has not read it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may conclude now.

Shri Datar: Why does he make these personal references?

Shri Subiman Ghose: The names of many institutions are being changed. In Calcutta, Harrison Road is known to every child. It has been named as Mahatma Gandhi Road. The name has been changed. That has created confusion.

An Hon. Member: Why not change this also?

Shri Subiman Ghose: In course of time that confusion will be removed. But when the question of naming the Andamans comes he says that it will create confusion. What kind of confusion it will create I fail to understand. The Europeans named our country as India. But when we framed our Constitution we said India, that is, Bharat. We wanted our own name. We do not want to go by the name of India lone. It is for this reason that I said that Andaman be named as Sahid Dwip, that, is, Martyrs' Island, and Nicobar Island be named as Swaraj Dwip, that is, the Island of Independence. I

do not think there is any confusion, any sentiment or anything of that kind in that. It is only to commemorate the victory of the Azad Hind Fauj by whom these islands were conquered. If there is any confusion or any wounding of the feelings, it is of the hon. Minister's and nobody else's.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us remove that confusion now.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Time is up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he concluded?

Shri Subiman Ghose: What I had originally thought was that I shall not withdraw the Resolution. But I think that the Government is not adamant in not accepting it and keeps an open mind. I thought that the Tripuri episode had been forgotten but I think up till now that has not been forgotten. In view of that I withdraw the Resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is Shri Chaudhuri willing to withdraw his amendment?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

The Resolution was, by leave withdrawn.

16.46 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREAS IN THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): Sir, I beg to move:

> "This House is of opinion that while preparing the Draft of the Third Five Year Plan special attention be paid to ensure that the pace of development is greater in backward areas than in other areas and that this arrangement should continue till all the backward areas are uniformly developed upto a certain basic standard."

जो यह संकल्प मैं सदन के सामने रख रहा हूं यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और इसका सम्बन्ध देश की आधे से अधिक आबादी और क्षेत्र से है । हमारा योजना आयोग और हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार बारम्बार यह आश्वासन दे चुके हैं कि हम पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए पूरा प्रयत्न करेंगे । मैं यहां पर दूसरी योजना में से एक पैरा पढ़ कर आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं जिससे आपको विदित होगा कि इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या मत था । इस में कहा गया है :—

> "It is axiomatic that the special needs of the less developed areas should receive due attention."

लेकिन हुआ यह कि इस ओर सरकार ने कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी और हम देखते रहे हैं कि जितने भी बड़े बड़े काम योजना आयोग के द्वारा हो रहे हैं, जिन पर लाखों, करोड़ों और अरबों रुपया खर्च हो रहा है, वे सब के सब विकास के काम ऐसे क्षेत्रों में हो रहे हैं जो पहले से ही विकसित हैं । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उन क्षेत्रों का विकास न किया जाए लेकिन जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, उनको जब तक आप दूसरे विकसित क्षेत्रों की बराबरी पर नहीं लायेंगे, समानता पर नहीं लायेंगे, वे पिछड़े हुए अंग बने रहेंगे और इस बात को कहते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी प्लानिंग की मिनिस्ट्री या योजना आयोग कूबड़ सुन्दरी के समान है कि जो अपने कूबड़ को तो छिपाती है लेकिन आंखों में काजल डालती है, होंठों पर लिपस्टिक और बालों में खुशबूदार तेल लगा कर चलना चाहती है . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको यह भी अपील नहीं करती हैं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवदी : मगर मैं चाहता हूं कि उसे अपने कूबड़ की तरफ भी ध्यान

देना चाहिये । अगर आपके एक अंग में फोड़ा हो लेकिन शरीर आपका बिल्कुल तन्दरुस्त हो तो आप निश्चय मानिये कि आप कहीं नहीं जा सकते हैं और वह फोड़ा आपको मजबूर कर देगा कि आप आगे नहीं जा सकते हैं । आज जब कि सारा देश विलग रहा है, ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहां पर बेर की गुठली खाते हैं, मौहा खाते हैं चूंकि अन्न दुर्लभ है, घास का फल जिसको राही कहते हैं, समावर कहते हैं, कोदो कहते हैं, खाते हैं और उनको खा कर अपना जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं लेकिन जो बड़े बड़े नगरों से, बम्बई से या दूसरे स्थानों से लोग आते हैं, जहां पर बहुत तरक्की हो चुकी है, बहुत सा विकास का काम हो चुका है, उनका ध्यान इन सब बातों की तरफ नहीं जाता है ।

आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि जितना कर भार है, वह सारे का सारा ग्रामीण जनता पर है, सारा कर-भार कृषि समाज पर है, उनकी रीढ़ की हड्डी को हम तोड़ते जा रहे हैं, उन लोगों को ऊपर उठाने की ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं, उनके विकास की ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं और यह बहुत ही खतरनाक चीज है । इस बजट में और पिछले बजटों में जितने भी कर लगाये गये हैं, वे सब के सब ग्रामीण जनता पर लगाये गये हैं । मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि कृषिकारों की आमदनी इस समय तक दुगनी से अधिक नहीं बढ़ी है । पहले गल्ला छः रुपये मन बिकता था तो आज उसका भाव १० रुपये मन है या १२–१३ रुपये मन है, दिल्ली में उसका भाव जरूर २० रुपये मन है । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि किसान की आमदनी दुगनी से अधिक नहीं हुई है जब कि बाकी सारी की सारी वस्तुयें पांच, छः और आठ गुना महंगी हो गई हैं । सोना जो पहले बीस रुपये तोला हुआ करता था आज १३२ और १३५ रुपये तोला है । इन सब बातों से यह जाहिर होता है कि देहात की जनता का स्तर ऊंचा नहीं उठा है और दिन-प्रति-दिन गिरता चला जा रहा है । विकास खंड जो खोले गए हैं उनमें ब्लाक अधिकारियों के बंगले बन कर तैयार हो जाते हैं, बगीचे लग जाते हैं लेकिन दूसरे कोई काम नहीं होते हैं और माननीय मंत्री महोदय या कर्मचारी जब जाते हैं तो उनको अच्छी चाय पीने को मिल जाती है और अच्छे बिस्कुट खाने को मिल जाते हैं, लेकिन उससे उनको यह पता नहीं चल सकता है कि उस गांव में क्या काम हुआ है और क्या नहीं हुआ है ।

एक डिवेलेपमेंट ब्लाक के बारे में मुझे बहुत अच्छी तरह से पता है जब उस ब्लाक में मैं गया और वहां जा कर देखा– और भी उदाहरण मैं दे सकता हूं—गौहांड में, कि डिवेलेपमेंट अधिकारियों के लिए मकान बन गए हैं, इमारतें बन गई हैं, बागीचे लग गए हैं लेकिन ग्रामीण जनता ने परिश्रम करके, श्रमदान के द्वारा वहां पर जो चार फरलांग की कच्ची सड़क बनाई थी आज तक उसको पक्का नहीं किया गया है । वहां पर आपको रंग बिरंगे काम हुए दिखा दिये जाते हैं और आप समझते हैं कि काम अच्छा हो रहा है । लेकिन वहां के जो निवासी हैं वे जानते हैं कि वहा क्या काम हो रहा है । अधिकारी लोग व्यर्थ में पैसा बरबाद कर रहे हैं । आपकी नजर में वह चीज नहीं आ रही है । मुलम्मा-साजी का काम कब तक आपको चकाचौंध करता रहेगा ? जो दूसरा मंत्रालय है, जिसको कम्युनिटी डिवेलेपमेंट मंत्रालय कहा जाता है, विकास खंड का मंत्रालय है उसके पास इसके बारे में कोई दलील नहीं है । आप तो केवल इतना ही कहते हैं कि वहां की सरकार, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार या बम्बई की सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि देखे कि विकास खंडों का काम ठीक हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है । विकास खंडों के वास्ते, रुपया तो आप देते हैं, पैसा तो आप देते हैं । और यदि उस रुपये पर आप नियंत्रण नहीं रख सकते हैं तो क्यों आप रुपया देते हैं । क्यों आप काम को नहीं देखते हैं । मैंने देखा है

कि इतना अधिक रुपया बरबाद हो रहा है कि कोई अंदाजा ही नहीं। यदि योजना आयोग ने अब भी इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया, इसकी चिन्ता नहीं की तो आप याद रखिये कि देश की आधी से अधिक जनता इन कामों से रुष्ट हो जाएगी और इसका पहला प्रभाव परिस्थितियों पर पड़ेगा, इसके बाद प्रभाव वोटों पर पड़ेगा। यह बात मैं चेतावनी स्वरूप सदन में ला रहा हूं और आज सदन इस बात को जज करेगा निर्णय लेगा कि सरकार जो समय समय पर आश्वासन देती है, उन को पूरी भी करती है या नहीं करती है। वह या तो उन आश्वासनों को पूरा करे और यदि पूरा नहीं करती है तो उनको वापिस ले ले।

मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र कौन से हैं। पहले तो वे क्षेत्र हैं जहां पर भूतपूर्व राजा राज करते थे, रजवाड़े थे, रियासतें थीं, जिनको देशी रियासतें कहा जाता था और उन इलाकों का क्षेत्रफल ४५ प्वाइंट कुछ प्रतिशत है। वे सब के सब क्षेत्र आज भी पिछड़े हुए हैं। सरदार पटेल ने अपने एक वक्तव्य में रियासतों के बारे में जो कुछ कहा था उसको मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने कहा था :—

"Where on account of smallness of its size, isolation of its situation, the inseparable link with a neighbouring autonomous territory, be it a Province or a bigger State, in practically all economic matters of every day life, the inadequacy of resources to open up its economic potentialities, the backwardness of its people and the sheer incapacity to shoulder a self-contained administration, a State is unable to afford a modern system of government both democratisation and integration are clearly and unmistakably indicated.

In the world of today where distances are fast shrinking and masses are being gradually brought into touch with latest administrative amenities, it is impossible to postpone for a day longer than necessary the introduction of measures, etc....."

यह आपके व्हाइट पेपर में है जो कि सन् १९४८ में प्रकाशित किया गया था। उसमें सरदार पटेल ने कहा था कि हम इसलिए रियासतों का विलीनीकरण कर रहे हैं कि वे छोटे छोटे यूनिट्स हैं, वहां की आमदनी काफी नहीं होती है। हम विकास कार्य वहां करेंगे, उनको अच्छा शासन देंगे। आज उन सारी रियासतों में आपने क्या क्या किया है, आपने उनके लिए कोई विशेष प्रोग्राम नहीं बनाया है। आप ने विकास खंड और दूसरी सभी चीजें उन इलाकों को दी हैं, जो पहले से विकसित हैं। वहां पर इतनी दिक्कतें हैं कि आपको अन्दाजा नहीं हो सकता है। एक किसान को गल्ला ले जाने के लिए १५–२० मील एक गाड़ी, दो बैल और दो आदमी साथ ले जाने पड़ते हैं, पांच पांच दिन उसको लग जाते हैं आने जाने में और अगर तीन रुपये रोज का उसका खर्चा भी लगाया जाये तो २०–२५ रुपये उसके आने जाने में खर्च हो जाते हैं। इसका आपको अन्दाजा भी नहीं है और मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस ओर ध्यान दें। वहां पर वे काम हाथ में लें जिन से उनको लाभ पहुंच सकता है।

आप सड़कें बना रहे हैं लेकिन हालत क्या है? दो हजार मील से ऊपर दूसरी स्टेट्स में संख्या बढ़ गई है। लेकिन जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं वहां सड़कों का निर्माण नागपुर में जो प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ था, उसके मुताबिक नहीं हुआ है, उस प्रस्ताव को आप अमली रूप नहीं दे सके हैं। जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूं वहां पर चारों तरफ नदियां हैं जिन पर कोई पुल नहीं हैं। वहां पर मेरे क्षेत्र में एक भी सड़क ऐसी नहीं है कि हम ग्रामीण जनता तक पहुंच सकें। आपको यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि जब मैं अपने क्षेत्र में जाता हूं तो कहीं कहीं छ : छ : मील तक मुझे पानी में घुस कर जाना पड़ता है, तैर कर जाना पड़ता है और इस

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

कारण यह है कि वहां पर सड़कें नहीं है। आप दिल्ली की चकाचौंध करने वाली सड़कों की तरफ न जायें, और जो ऊंची ऊंची आठ दस बारह मंजिला इमारतें बना २ हैं उनकी तरफ न जायें। क्या आपने कभी सोचा है कि ग्रामीण जनता सुधारों के लिए तरस रही है? अगली योजना आप दस अरब रुपये की बनाने की सोच रहे हैं। उसमें निर्धारित रकम आप कहां खर्च करेंगे? क्या वह भी सब का सब रुपया शहरों पर खर्च करेंगे जहां की आबादी कुल आबादी का १७ प्रतिशत है और क्या ग्रामीण जनता पर जिसकी आबादी ८२ प्रतिशत से ऊपर है, खर्च करने का विचार नहीं कर रहे हैं? ग्रामीण जनता की ओर आपने कभी ध्यान ही नहीं दिया है। ग्रामीण जनता के आधार पर ही आपने सरकार बनाई है, ग्रामीण जनता के बल पर ही शासन चला रहे हैं और ग्रामीण जनता की ही उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं। क्या योजना आयोग या भारत सरकार को यह उचित दिखाई देता है? नन्दा जी से मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि बजाय शहरों का दौरा करने के वह हमारे ग्रामों में आयें और वहां आ कर मुझे बतलायें कि कौन से सुधार के काम हुए हैं और अगर उन्होंने मुझे सुधार के काम बता दिये तो मैं पचास बार अपने कान पकड़ कर उठूंगा और बैठूंगा अगर मैं गलत कह रहा हूं कि वहां कोई सुधार के काम नहीं हुए हैं।

श्री नन्दा (श्रम और रोजगार तथा योजना मंत्री): आपने कभी बुलाया ही नहीं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: नन्दा जी नहीं जानते हैं। मिश्र जी एक बार मठ में गए थे और वह जानते हैं कि वहां कोई स्कूल नहीं, विद्यालय नहीं

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: वह कहते हैं कि आपने कभी बुलाया है?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: हां बुलाया है। स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी ने आपको पत्र भेजा था, आपके पास समय नहीं था, आप नहीं आ सके, मिश्र जी आये थे। मैं आज भी आपको निमंत्रण देता हूं कि आप आयें और देखें।

शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना यह है कि आप शिक्षा की गति को कहां ले जा रहे हैं? पांच लाख विद्यार्थी आज हमारे ग्रेजुएट्स हैं। आपको मालूम नहीं कि तीन करोड़ विद्यार्थी प्राइमरी शिक्षा और प्राथमिक शिक्षा पा रहे हैं। यदि हम सोच लें कि केवल दस प्रतिशत ही सेकेंड्री स्कूल्स में जाते हैं तो उन विद्यार्थियों की संख्या साठ लाख से ऊपर हो जाती है जो सेकेंड्री स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं। आप बाबू बनाना चाहते हैं और बाबगिरी के लिए आप के पास जगहें नहीं हैं, उन के लिए कोई रोजगार नहीं है। हर देश के अन्दर प्रथा है कि वहां प्राविधिक शिक्षा दी जाती है, टेकनिकल एजुकेशन दी जाती है, आप के भी जितने स्कूल हैं उन को रहने दीजिये, मैं उन्हें बिगाड़ना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन आगे आप जितने सेकेन्डरी स्कूल खोलें, जितने कालेज खोलें उन के लिए कह दीजिये कि वे प्राविधिक शिक्षा, टेकनिकल एजुकेशन के लिए खुलेंगे। अगर आप इस तरह से करेंगे तभी आप कहीं जा सकेंगे, वरना कहीं नहीं जा सकेंगे।

मैं ने बतलाया कि रियासती क्षेत्रों की हालत बहुत खराब है, और भी क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जहां पर अभी तक विकास नहीं किया गया। उदाहरण के लिए आसाम का पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है, उत्तर बिहार का इलाका, जहां पर आज भी ऐसी बुरी हालत है कि लोग नंगे रहते हैं, उन के रहने के लिए मकान नहीं बन सके हैं। वे पहाड़ों में रहते हैं, जंगल के फल फूल खा कर रहते हैं या कच्चा मांस खाते हैं। आज यह स्थिति उत्तर बिहार में मौजूद है, आप वहां कभी देखने नहीं गये। उत्तर प्रदेश के दक्षिणी भाग में जिसे बुंदेलखंड कहते हैं, मैं गया था और आप के ब्लाक इंडस्ट्रीज के हिस्सों को देख कर आया हूं और उन आदमियों से बता

कर के आया हूं जिन की स्थिति यह है । शायद श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र को इस का पता न हो, मैं नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी के सारे सदस्य गये थे । राजस्थान का सारा इलाका पड़ा हुआ है, उस के विकास की ओर कभी आप का ध्यान गया ? लाल बहादुर जी शास्त्री ने राज्य सभा में बहस का जवाब देते हुए कहा कि हम एक्स्पर्ट्स से सलाह लेते है । फिर वह कहते हैं कि हमारे पास साधन नहीं हैं तो हम कारखाने कैसे चला दें ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर जापान कैसे करता है ? जापान यहां से कई हजार मील दूर लोहा ले जाता है और वहां पर लोहे का सामान बना बना कर हम को बेचता है और आप कहते हैं कि चूंकि फलां जगह लोहा नहीं है, या दूसरी चीज नहीं मिलती इसलिए हम कारखाने वहां नहीं बना सकते । आप के पास रेलें हैं, दूसरे साधन हैं । आप सड़कें बनायें, रेलें बिछायें । लेकिन रेल मंत्री डबल लाइन करेंगे दिल्ली से बम्बई तक दिल्ली से कलकत्ते तक । इलाहाबाद स्टेशन को छेनी से तोड़ तोड़ कर बिगाड़ा गया, जो कि इतनी मजबूत इमारत थी, जो सैकड़ों वर्षों तक भी बरबाद नहीं हो सकती थी, वहां इस तरह से रुपया बरबाद किया गया, आगरा स्टेशन बनाया गया, दिल्ली में भव्य भवन तैयार हो रहे हैं । क्या मतलब है इस चीज का ? एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि खाना खाया हुआ है तो क्या हुआ, लीजिये दो रसगुल्ले और खा लीजिये, मिठाई हाजिर है, भूख नहीं है तो चूरन दे देंगे । लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो सात दिन से भूखा बैठा है उस से कहते हैं कि थोड़े दिन और ठहरो, अभी खाना नहीं मिलेगा, अभी मैं एक आदमी को भोजन करा रहा हूं । यह हालत हो रही है । आप नहीं सोचते कि जहां रेलें नहीं हैं वहां रेलें क्यों नहीं जातीं, जहां सड़कें नहीं हैं वहां सड़कें क्यों नहीं जातीं, वहां रेलें क्यों नहीं ले जाई जातीं । आप नैशनल हाईवेज बना रहे हैं । वह तो पहले से ही बने हुए थे, आप ने क्या करवाया है ? लेकिन जिन क्षेत्रों में सरितायें बह रही हैं, जहां आवागमन दुर्गम है, सामान नहीं आ जा सकता, जहां बिजली नहीं है, वहां के लिए आप क्या कर रहे है ? जहां बिजली नहीं है वहां के लिए उद्योग मंत्री कहते हैं कि चूंकि वहां बिजली नहीं है इसलिए वहां उद्योग नहीं खुल सकते । बिजली पैदा करने के लिए मेरे इलाके में एक बांध बनना था, जिस का नाम माता टीला बांध है । वह द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में शामिल था । लेकिन कहा गया कि विदेशी विनिमय हमारे पास नहीं है इसलिए माता टीला बांध की बिजली योजना का काम नहीं हो सकता और वह बन्द कर दिया गया । अब कहते हैं कि चूंकि वहां बिजली नहीं है इसलिए उद्योग नहीं हो सकते । उद्योग आये कैसे जब बिजली नहीं है ? बिजली के लिए हमारे पास विदेशी विनिमय नहीं है, जब कि विदेशी विनिमय में अरबों रुपया आप ने बरबाद किया है । ऐसी ऐसी चीजों में बरबाद किया है जिन्हें मैं गिनाना नहीं चाहता, न उन के सम्बन्ध में सदन का समय लेना चाहता हूं । लेकिन सब कुछ कह देना इसलिए जरूरी है कि इस समय पर देश के सामने बड़ी भारी समस्या आ गई है कि योजना आयोग तरीके से चले और योजनायें ऐसी बनाये जिन से संतुलित विकास हो । श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री कहते हैं कि जांच करवाने के साधन हमारे पास नहीं हैं कि कौन से पिछड़े इलाके हैं और कौन से पिछड़े इलाके नहीं हैं । मैं ने निशान लगा रखे हैं लेकिन पढ़ने का समय नहीं है । उन्होंने २६ जनवरी को राज्य सभा में कहा था कि हमें पता नहीं कि कौन से अविकसित क्षेत्र हैं । अरे साहब अविकसित क्षेत्र का पता लगाना कोई मुश्किल नहीं है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : २६ जनवरी को तो छुट्टी रही होगी ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : २६ फरवरी, मैं भूल गया । क्षमा करें । एक महीना हुआ । वे कहते हैं कि हमारे पास साधन नहीं हैं

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

जांच करवाने के । अगर साधन नहीं हैं तो हमारी सेकेन्ड फाइव इअर प्लैन में एक जगह लिखा है . . . .

श्री खुशवक्त राय (खेरी) : उसे पढ़ने का मौका है ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जी हां, इस का मौका है । उस के पेज ३७ में लिखा हुआ है :

> "The National Development Council recommended that there should be continuous study of the problem of diminishing regional disparities and a suitable set of indicators of regional development evolved."

लेकिन आप ने इस बात के अध्ययन के लिए आज कदम नहीं उठाया । जब कि आप के चार चार लोहे के कारखाने बन रहे हैं, यड़ी खुशी की बात है, लोहा हमें चाहिए । लेकिन भाई, आप तो संतुलित विकास की बात करते हैं । आप कहते हैं कि बैलेन्स्ड डेवेलपमेंट करेंगे । क्या यही बैलेन्स्ड डेवेलपमेंट है कि पांच अरब रुपये खर्च हो जायें और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को उस की एक बूंद भी न पहुंचे ? विकास खंडों की बात तो आप छोड़ दीजिये, विकास खंडों की बात यह है कि वह एक तमाशा है कठपुतली का, जिन में रुपया नालियों की धार के अन्दर से बह रहा है और काम नहीं हो रहा है । जिस गांव में विकास खंड खुला है, वहां के लोगों का जीवन स्तर नहीं उठा, वहां कोई उद्योग नहीं खुले । किसानों के बाकी समय के लिए, जो बचता है किसानी से, आप ने काम नहीं दिया । पढ़ने लिखने वालों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है । हर एक विद्यार्थी आठवां दर्जा पास करने के बाद अपने घर में बैठ कर सोचता है कि वह घर का काम न करे । आप की टेकनिकल शिक्षा नदारद है । शिक्षा की सारी व्यवस्था ही गलत है । लेकिन नहीं मालूम आप के दिमाग में यह बात क्यों नहीं आती । नन्दा जी बड़े योग्य व्यक्ति हैं, श्याम नन्दन मिश्र जो बड़े योग्य व्यक्ति हैं, प्लैनिंग के जितने अधिकारी हैं, वे बड़े योग्य हैं, और यही कारण है कि कुछ अंशों में काम हुआ है, देश का कुछ विकास भी हुआ है, जिस की लोग भूरि भूरि प्रशंसा करते हैं । मैं भी गलत बात नहीं करूंगा । लेकिन वह विकास एकांगी होता है । एक अंग का अधिक विकास किया गया है और बाकी अंगों की चिन्ता नहीं की जा रही है । समय आ गया है कि हम इस की ओर जल्दी से विचार करें और उस का सुधार करें । ऐसी व्यवस्थायें बनायें कि तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में अविकसित क्षेत्रों की ओर अधिक से अधिक ध्यान दिया जाय । मैं नहीं कहता कि दूसरे अंगों का विकास न किया जाय, लेकिन जब तक वह बराबर न आ जायें तब तक उन पिछड़े अंगों पर इन्टेन्सिव डेवेलपमेंट या सघन विकास किया जाय और जब वे बराबर आ जायें तो सब देश बराबर बराबर चले ।

17 hrs.

मैं कहता हूं कि आप के पास जनशक्ति है और वह ऐसी जनशक्ति है कि उस से चाहे जो काम ले लीजिये । आज हमारे पास यह जो धन है, यह जो खजाना है उस का आप दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं, उस से लाभ नहीं उठाते हैं । जिस धन का हम लाभ उठा रहे हैं वह है टैक्सों का । टैक्सों का हाल यह है कि जगह जगह पर उस की चोरी हो रही है । आप का अधिकारी वर्ग हो रुपया ले कर बड़े बड़े रूजीपतियों की मोटरों पर घूमता है और उन से टैक्स नहीं लेता है या उन से कम टैक्स लेता है । साथ ही साथ और भी प्रकार के टैक्सेज हैं, उन को छोड़ दिया जाता है । अगर पूरी तरह से टैक्स वसूल किया जाय तो आप को टैक्स लगाने की आवश्यकता ही न पड़े । लेकिन वह काम नहीं किया जा रहा है । आप योजना आयोग के हैं । आप कहेंगे कि हम से क्या मतलब, यह फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री का काम है । लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि

सब की बराबर की जिम्मेदारी है । अगर वित्त मंत्रालय ठीक से काम नहीं करता तो आप वित्त मंत्रालय को बदलिये, अगर कम्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट की मिनिस्ट्री ठीक काम नहीं करती तो आप उसे बदलिये । जहां जरूरत हो उस का सुधार कीजिये और हर समय सरकार मिल जुल कर काम करे । एक की जिम्मेदारी दूसरे पर न डालो जाय । मैं कृषि क्षेत्र से आता हूं । आप का एक सिंचाई मंत्रालय है, दूसरे मंत्रालय हैं, विकास खंडों में वह कोशिश करते हैं कि नई किस्म की खाद का प्रयोग किया जाय, वह कोशिश करते हैं कि जापानी ढंग पर चावल पैदा किया जाय, लेकिन सिंचाई मंत्रालय कहता है कि हम पानी देंगे फलां फलां तारीख को । लेकिन दो महीने तक पानी नहीं मिलता और नर्सरी में ही चावल सूख जाता है । कपास की फसल जो पैदा की जानी है वह सूख जाती है । किसान कहता है हम से कि तुम झूठ बोलते हो, हम तुम्हारा यकीन नहीं करेंगे । आप को मिनिस्ट्रीज में अगर आपसी सहयोग नहीं होगा तो हम कैसे काम चलायेंगे ? अगर इस के लिए राज्य सरकार जिम्मेदार हैं तो उन्हीं राज्यों को रुपया दीजिये जो आप की इच्छा से काम करें । उन से कह दीजिये कि तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में किसी ऐसे राज्य को रुपया नहीं दिया जायेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की सलाह से काम नहीं करता या जो तरीके से मिल जुल कर काम नहीं करेगा । अगर आप दृढ़ता पूर्वक इस चीज को करें तो कोई शक नहीं है कि काम पूरा हो सकता है । कल स्टैन्डिंग कमेटी की बैठक हुई सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय की, मि० डे भी वहां मौजूद थे, उन्होंने कहा कि एक ही तरीका रह गया है समितियां स्वावलम्बी कर दी जायें ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास १५, १६ चिटें आई हैं और सबों में कहा गया है कि उन का इलाका बैकवर्ड है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : सब को मौका दिया जाय और मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण विषय है कि इस पर समय बढ़ा दिया जाय । सभी सदस्यों की यह राय है कि इस पर एक घंटा समय बढ़ा दिया जाय ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जो चिटें मुझे मिल रही हैं, उस से तो सारा हिन्दुस्तान ही बैकवर्ड है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : सारा हिन्दुस्तान बैकवर्ड है. यह मैं मानता हूं, लेकिन आप मानेंगे कि पंजाब में भी कुछ ऐसी एरिया काफी बैकवर्ड हैं । अमृतसर है, जालंधर है, लुधियाना है, यह तो डेवेलप्ड एरिया है, लेकिन रोहतक है, हरियाना है, या जो आप का पहाड़ी इलाका है, वह अनडेवेलप्ड है । जो पंजाब की स्थिति है वही दूसरे क्षेत्रों की भी है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप तो हमारी समस्याओं को जानते हैं इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि आप को तो इस पर आपत्ति नहीं करनी चाहिए । मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । मेरी आपत्ति तो यही है कि जितना वक्त है, वह सब को मिल जाय ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं इस सम्बन्ध में प्रार्थना करता हूं कि अगर आवश्यक बातें ही मैं न कहूं तो फिर मेरा प्रस्ताव लाना ही बेकार हो जायेगा । इसलिए एक घंटा और बढ़ा दिया जाय ।

मैंने इस प्रस्ताव में यह लिखा है कि आंध्र प्रदेश का रायलसीमा क्षेत्र, तामिलनाद का कुछ एरिया है, कुछ मैसूर का एरिया है, नार्थ बिहार का कुछ एरिया है, आसाम के हिली रिजन्स हैं, मध्य प्रदेश का वह भाग जो मालवा को छोड़ कर बैकवर्ड है, इसी तरह से पूर्वी और दक्षिणी आसाम का एरिया है जो कि बैकवर्ड है, सेंट्रली ऐडमिनिस्टर्ड एरियाज में हिमाचल प्रदेश है, मणिपुर है, त्रिपुरा है, अन्दमान इत्यादि हैं, जो कि बहुत पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं और इन की तरफ विशेष तवज्जह देने की आवश्यकता है ।

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

इस के पश्चात् भारत सरकार का इंडस्ट्रियल रेजोल्यूशन है, उस की तरफ मैं ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा । उस इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन में यह लिखा है :

"In order that industrialisation may benefit the economy of the country as a whole, it is important that disparities in levels of development between different regions should be progressively reduced. The lack of industries in different parts of the country is very often determined by factors such as the availability of the necessary raw materials or other natural resources.....It is one of the aims of national planning to ensure that these facilities are steadily made available to areas which are at present lagging behind industrially or where there is greater need for providing opportunities for employment....".

यह ठीक है कि हमारी सरकारों ने इस बात पर पूरा जोर दिया है । अब कुछ काम होने वाला है लेकिन १२ साल बीत गये और काम संतोषप्रद ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है । इसलिए मैं सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय अब इस की अधिक उपेक्षा न कर के शीघ्र ही वह दिन लायें जिस में कि पिछड़े हुए इलाके और अविकसित इलाके भी स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के उस सुख का अनुभव कर सकें जिसकी कि वह इतने दिनों से आकांक्षा कर रहे थे ।

अब मैं एक, दो बातें कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगा । एक बात तो यह कहनी है कि जो इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन आप कर रहे हैं, उद्योग बैठा रहे हैं वे सब बड़े बड़े शहरों में ही केन्द्रित करते जा रहे हैं । बंगलौर में ४, ४ बड़े कारखाने हैं, मद्रास में १० होंगे और बम्बई में ८० के लगभग कारखाने बन चुके हैं । यह जो कारखाने एक ही जगह पर बनते जा रहे हैं तो इन को डिसेंट्रलाइज करिये, अलग अलग इकाइयां बनाइये । अविकसित क्षेत्रों में कारखाने बनाइये । जब तक आप डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन नहीं करेंगे तब तक पता चलने वाला नहीं है । छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को कायम करने के स्थान तलाश करिये कि जहां पर कच्चा सामान भी हो और जहां कि यह उद्योग स्थापित करके उन क्षेत्रों को विकसित किया जा सके । अब विन्ध्य प्रदेश को ही ले लीजिये । विन्ध्य प्रदेश के लिए कहा है कि Vindhya Pradesh is the epitome of the mineral resources of India. अब वहां पर कोल है, माइका है, मैंगनीज है, आयरन है, बौक्साइट है और पचासियों खनिज पदार्थ पाये जाते हैं । विजावल के पास पहाड़ों से लुहार पत्थर लाकर मामूली भट्टी में लोहा बनाते हैं । ८० फीसदी उस में लोहा है लेकिन उस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । उस इलाके में हालांकि इतने मिनरल्स पाये जाते हैं लेकिन आपके जूओलाजिकल सर्वे के आदमी वहां नहीं पहुंचे और न वहां और काम हो रहा है । मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि क्या कारण है । साधन भी मौजूद हैं, रिसोर्सेज भी वहां पर हैं तो भी वहां पर काम नहीं हो पा रहा है । जैसा कि प्लानिंग कमिशन ने कहा है अब समय आ गया है कि आप एक सिटिंग कौनटीनुएस बोर्ड आफ स्टडी बना दें जो कि इन सारे बैकवर्ड ऐरियाज में इन चीजों के बारे में जांच पड़ताल करता रहे और आवश्यक सूचनायें समय समय पर सरकार को भेजता रहे । मैं चाहता हूं कि यह बोर्ड स्थायी हो और यह बराबर अपना काम जारी रक्खे । सेकेंड फाइव इयर प्लान में इस के बारे में जिक्र किया गया था और यह ठीक है कि आज इस तरह के स्टडी बोर्ड की बहुत आवश्यकता है । आप ने उस को पूरा नहीं किया है और एक ऐसा बोर्ड स्थापित नहीं किया है । मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इस दिशा में आवश्यक कदम उठाये और यदि वह ऐसा करती है तो यह संतोष की बात होगी ।

इसी तरह से छोटे छोटे उद्योग जगह जगह पर आप बैठा लें। अब पावर के बारे में शार्टेज है तो पहाड़ों पर जहां कि पानी गिरता है और चूंकि वहां पर सिंचाई नहीं हो सकती है इसलिये वहां पर बिजली बैठा दीजिये और बिजली पैदा कीजिये। अब जहां पर यह आप की हाइड्रो एलेक्ट्रिक नहीं पहुंच सकती है तो वहां पर थर्मल पावर और एटोमिक पावर कायम कीजिये। अब दिल्ली में हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक लगाने की क्या आवश्यकता है ? अब आप के पास एटैमिक एनर्जी आने वाली है चूंकि शहर के लोग ज्यादा पे करते हैं। अब शहरों को थर्मल पावर और एटैमिक पावर दीजिये और यह हाइडल पावर देहातों को दे दीजिये। अब यह क्या कि नांगल से पावर भी दिल्ली में आ जाय और हाइडल पावर भी दिल्ली में आ जाय ? दिल्ली के लोगों को तो ६–६ पैसे में और साढ़े तीन आने में बिजली दी जाय और हमारे देहाती, अविकसित और पिछड़े इलाकों को ८–९ आने पर यूनिट के हिसाब से बिजली सप्लाई करते हैं तो इतनी महंगी दर में जो बिजली हम को सप्लाई की जाती है उस से कोई कारखाना नहीं चल सकता है। अगर आप उन अविकसित क्षेत्रों का विकास करना चाहते हैं और उन का औद्योगीकरण करना चाहते हैं तो आप को बिजली की सुविधा और वह भी सस्ते दर पर उन को सुलभ करनी चाहिये। आप उन को हाइड्रो एलेक्ट्रिक दीजिये, एटैमिक एनर्जी के स्टेशन्स बजाये बड़े बड़े शहरों जैसे बम्बई, कलकत्ता और दिल्ली में न बना कर देहातों में बनाइये और ऐसा करने से हम अपने प्रयास में सफल हो सकेंगे। इसी तरीके से कंज्यूमर्स गुड्स के आर्टिकिल्स के वास्ते देहातों में उद्योग स्थापित कीजिये और इस के लिये आप आवश्यक ट्रेनिंग दीजिये और इस बात की कोशिश की जाय कि कोई भी उद्योग बड़े शहरों में न खुल कर देहातों में खुलेगा। अगर आप यह तय कर लेंगे तो आप का काम चल पड़ेगा। पिछड़े इलाके खुशहाल हो सकेंगे, लोगों में आज जो बेरोजगारी और बेकारी है वह दूर हो सकेगी और लोगों को काम मिल सकेगा।

इसी तरह से रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट की दिक्कतें हैं। यहां भी बड़े बड़े शहरों और विकसित इलाकों में ही देखने में आता है कि ट्रान्सपोर्ट की सुविधायें बढ़ती जा रही हैं लेकिन जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं उन में ट्रांसपोर्ट की सुविधायें देने की ओर कम ध्यान दिया जाता है और उन की एक तरह से उपेक्षा ही की जाती है। हालांकि इस सम्बन्ध में नागपुर का रेजोलूशन है लेकिन मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि स्टेट्समैन अखबार में उत्तर प्रदेश की बाबत लिखा है और उस की कटिंग मेरे पास मौजूद है और जिस में कि यह दिया हुआ है कि दो हजार मील की कमी अभी भी उत्तर प्रदेश में है, यह कमी उत्तर प्रदेश के उस भाग में नहीं है जहां के कि मंत्रीगण हैं या जहां की आवाज प्रबल है बल्कि यह कमी उत्तर प्रदेश के उस पिछड़े हुए इलाके में है जिस की कि ओर उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। मतों के बलाबल पर वहां काम किया जाता है। अब पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश से चूंकि चरण सिंह मंत्री हैं इसलिये जाहिर है कि सारे का सारा विकास कार्य मेरठ की तरफ चला जायगा। इसी तरह बनारस के चूंकि श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठ मंत्री हैं इसलिये बनारस की ओर ही सारा विकास कार्य चला जायगा। जाहिर है कि दक्षिण की ओर कोई विकास कार्य नहीं होगा। भूपाल बढ़ रहा है। हमारे विन्ध्य प्रदेश का ग्वालियर रीजन बुंदेलखंड का इलाका जिस को कि महाकौशल कहते हैं वह इलाका बिलकुल अविकसित है। वहां के मंत्री लोग मूंछों पर ताव दे कर चले जाते हैं। उन को इन पिछड़े इलाकों की अब और अधिक उपेक्षा नहीं करनी चाहिये और

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

वहां पर विकास कार्य अविलम्ब शुरू कर देना चाहिये ।

श्री खुशवक्त राय : श्री मोहन लाल गौतम अलीगढ़ के हैं ....

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अलीगढ़ का भी जिक्र करूंगा । अलीगढ़ के बारे में भी वही बात लागू होती है जोकि बनारस और मेरठ के लिये मैं ने कही । अविकसित क्षेत्रों की ओर जो अब तक सरकार की उपेक्षा रही है वह हटनी चाहिये । अब मैं यह चाहता हूं कि मेरे जो दूसरे मित्र लोग हैं वे अपनी अपनी बातें सुनायें । मुझे जो कुछ और कहना होगा वह जब मुझे आखिर में मौका बोलने का मिलेगा तब निवेदन कर दूंगा । मैं आज इस बात से खुश हूं कि हमें उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने एक मौका दिया कि हम पिछड़े इलाकों की बात कह सकें और इस की ओर सरकार की और प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर की तवज्जह दिला सकें । देश आज सरकार से इस बात की आकांक्षा करता है कि शीघ्र से शीघ्र पिछड़े हुए इलाकों को विकसित किया जाय और आप देखेंगे कि उस इलाके के लोग आप का चीन से यदि जरूरत पड़ी तो मुकाबला करने में साथ देंगे । वे हर कठिनाई में आप के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिला कर चलेंगे और आप की मदद करेंगे । पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के लोग जवांमर्द हैं, उन की बाजू में ताकत है और यकीन रखिये कि वे आड़े वक्त में आप के काम आयेंगे और संकट के अवसर पर वे अपनी जान की बाजी लगा कर भी देश की रक्षा करेंगे.. .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अकेले क्या वही लोग काम आयेंगे दूसरे क्या काम नहीं आयेंगे ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जी दूसरे लोग भी काम आयेंगे लेकिन वे अधिक काम आयेंगे लेकिन इस का यह मतलब कदापि नहीं है कि मैं उन पंजाब के वीरों की किसी तरह भी निन्दा करना चाहता हूं जिन्हों ने कि हमारा डंका और झंडा सदा ऊंचे बनाये रक्खा, जिन वीरों ने कि हमारे देश का नाम उज्ज्वल किया है, जैसे झांसी का इलाका जहां कि महारानी झांसी ने झंडा ऊंचा किया, कुंवर सिंह का इलाका जहां कि उन्हों ने स्वाधीनता की ज्योति जलाई और इसी तरह दक्षिण में, उत्तर में अन्य इलाके जहां के वीरों ने भारत की स्वाधीनता के हेतु अपने प्राणों का उत्सर्ग कर दिया और जो इलाके कि अभी तक अविकसित पड़े हैं उन में विकास कार्य सरकार शीघ्र आरम्भ कराये । इन तमाम वीरों ने अंग्रेजों का मुकाबला किया था । आज अंग्रेज तो इस देश से चले गये हैं लेकिन यह खेद का विषय है कि हमारी अपनी सरकार अभी तक उसी अंग्रेजी सरकार की पुरानी लकीर पर ही चल रही है । अंग्रेजों ने कलकत्ता पोर्ट, बम्बई पोर्ट और दिल्ली इन तीन स्थानों पर तमाम विकास कार्य किये, बड़े बड़े उद्योग धंधे स्थापित किये, रेलें चलाईं और अन्य विकास कार्य किये । लेकिन अब तो अंग्रेज चले गये हैं और अपनी आजाद सरकार कायम है तो यह जरूरी है कि अविकसित और पिछड़े इलाकों को विकसित कर के इस बात का प्रमाण दिया जाय कि कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट जनता के लिये है और जनता के लिये काम कर रही है । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखता हूं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that while preparing the Draft of the Third Five Year Plan special attention be paid to ensure that the pace of development is greater in backward areas than in other areas and that this arrangement should continue till all the backward areas are uniformly developed up to a certain basic standard.".

There are certain amendments which have been tabled to this resolution. The first one is in the name of Shri Bibhuti Mishra. Is the hon. Member moving it?

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Bagaha): Yes. I beg to move:

"*For* the original Resolution, *substitute*:

"This House is of opinion that while preparing the Draft of the Third Five Year Plan attention be paid to ensure that the pace of development is greater in backward rural areas than in other areas and cities and that this arrangement should continue till all the backward areas are generally developed at least up to a certain basic standard.". (1)

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: (Mukandapuram): I beg to move:

"*For* the original Resolution, *substitute*:

"This House is of opinion that top priority should be given to backward areas, in location of heavy industries and in allocation of other developmental expenditure.". (7).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As regards amendment No. 8, Shri Daljit Singh is absent. As regards amendment No. 2 tabled by Shri M. C. Jain, it is out of order. This is a Resolution concerning backward areas, not backward classes.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): I may be given a chance to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different thing altogether. Amendments Nos. 3 and 5 tabled by Shri M. C. Jain are also out of order for the same reasons applying to amendment No. 2.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): I beg to move:

In the Resolution, *after* the words "than in other areas" *insert*—

"and a Commission be appinted for the demarcation of backward areas in the country and suggest ways and means for improving condition." (4)

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I beg to move:

In the Resolution, *add* at the end—

"and to achieve this end a Committee be formed comprising of representatives of Lok Sabha and State Legislatures, economists and agriculturists which may advise the Planning Commission in this regard". (6)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As regards amendment No. 9, Shri Mahanty is absent.

All these amendments which have been moved together with the original Resolution are before the House. I have received chits from hon. Members and I also find hon. Members rising in their seats. There is a very large number of hon. Members who want to participate. I think a limit of 10 minutes to speeches should be observed.

Shri Rane (Buldana): Yes, 10 minutes.

Some Hon. Members: 15 minutes.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: (Hissar): Those who have not sent chits may also be given an opportunity to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. I said I have received chits and also I find hon. Members rising in their seats. There would be a time-limit of 15 minutes to each Member.

An Hon. Member: It is a very important Resolution.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: It is a tragedy for this House that a Resolution of such a character has to be discussed because it presupposes that when the formulation of the Third Five Year Plan takes place, special importance and consideration should be given to backward areas. 'Backward areas' obviously mean areas which have become backward because of the implementation of the First and Second Five Year Plans. That is inherent in the Resolution.

Planning presupposes not only planned development of industries, not only planned development of agriculture but planned development of all the nation-building activities by leaving an equitable distribution of these activities in various parts of the country. That is not only essential for the successful outcome of a planned economy, but for the successful outcome of both the emotional and the other integration of India as a nation.

When a similar Resolution was moved in the other House in the last session, the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry replying to the debate, referring to the Mover of the Resolution and the points that he raised, said that there was an element of parochialism inherent in them. Here I must apologise to hon. Members; if any Member speaking on this Resolution takes the liberty of particularly referring to certain areas which he has got the liberty to represent because he comes from a certain State and is represented in the House as such, and represents the difficulties encountered by that particular State, and it that is to be termed parochialism, we will be the first people to be proud of that parochialism.

If you see the whole picture of the country, a feature of the implementation of the First and Second Five Year Plans is that industrial development, especially the basic industries and industries having a high employment potential, has shown a tendency to be concentrated in certain particular places. So also the development of the roads, the railways and the ports has shown a peculiar tendency to revolve round certain areas.

I was reminded of a story in wartime. When Belgium was occupied by the Nazi forces and half of France was yet to be occupied, a private transport company started running a few buses to Bordeaux. They wanted to get passengers for the buses going to Bordeaux. So they found out a method of advertisement. They sent out soothsayers to Belgium to tell people about where they could find their relatives who had been evacuated to France. Then they manufactured a map. Behind Bordeaux, there was kept a piece of magnet, and a pendulum used to oscillate on the map. Everybody was shown the pendulum and told that at the place on the map where the pendulum stopped oscillating, he would find his relatives. Invariably, the pendulum stopped at Bordeaux. So these people began to go to Bordeaux! Therefore, the transport company got passengers to go to Bordeaux in their buses.

Likewise, whenever a particular industry is to be located somewhere, all sorts of excuses are made out, for example, technical advice, technical report, Planning Commission's consideration, Government consideration and other considerations. Finally, when that industry has to be located, it takes a particular turn and it goes to a particular place. We are not grudging that a particular State or a particular place gets that industry because we want every part of the country to develop and within the limited resources of the Plan. But, if people become so blind that certain portions of the country and certain States are altogether completely under-developed and these industries are concentrated in certain particular places, certainly, there is objectively and subjectively also discontent and

that discontent will have to be avoided in the Third Five Year Plan.

Also the special problems facing the States will have to be looked into. Because of the limited time I will refer only to my State, how my State has been treated in both the First Five Year Plan and in the Second Five Year Plan and how the state of affairs are there today and how the State is going to get treatment in the Third Five Year Plan.

When in the Second Five Year Plan and in the First Five Year Plan so many industries have grown up in India, in my State, where the unemployment situation is the worst compared to the other States, we have got only two industries in the public sector. That is what the statistics show. One is the Hindustan Insecticides Factory employing a maximum of 130 people; and the second is the Indian Rare Earth Factory which had been started before the First Plan and which employs only 77 people. The hon. Labour Minister knows this because they are retrenched. This is the total achievement of the State of Kerala in the public sector in the two Five Year Plans.

If we talk about the big steel plants, the argument immediately comes that a steel plant cannot be started in the south because we have no iron ore or coal there. That argument sometimes stands good. But, what about the other industries?

I will come to a particular question because that question has been answered by the hon. Minister of Transport and Communications and the whole burden has been shifted to the Planning Commission today I will tell this House what is the story behind the Second Ship-building yard. The British Technical Mission came; it went and toured the country and went to 6 or 7 places to enquire about the soil and other conditions also. They made a categorical recommendation that Cochin is most suitable for the Second Ship-building yard. It took 1½ years to consider that report. And, again a committee of Government Secretaries was appointed to go into the question and they also made a recommendation that the Second Ship-building yard should be started there.

From 1957 onwards the answer given by the Ministers in this Parliament was on the assumption that in the Second Five Year Plan we are going to start the second Ship-building yard there. But nobody knows how the whole thing has faded out; and now there is no possibility of the second ship-building yard taking shape when the Third Year Plan is out.

I am not saying that because those people do not want the second ship-building yard to be located there that they are doing this. There may be different reasons. Unfortunately, when these different reasons are coming, Cochin is going to lose the second ship-building yard.

The Transport and Communications Minister says that he is prepared to include it in the Third Plan but it is for the Planning Commission. I do not know what will come out of the Planning Commission's deliberations. But, we are not at all hopeful, when we see what is gathering up in the horizon against the second ship-building yard, that Cochin is going to get it in the Third Five Year Plan because forces are working against it.

I will put forward another example. It is not prejudicial to any other State. I am only pointing this out that whenever money is invested in a particular project, first of all, the Planning Commission and the Government should see where that money could be profitably invested; and, secondly, which part of the country requires development.

When the Second Five Year Plan was taken and when the allocations for major ports are taken, it is so surprising that Cochin, which is one of the major ports in the country and

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

which requires development because it is in the international maritime route, and which, even from 1936 onwards, wanted a large amount of money got hardly Rs. 2 crores, while other ports, which are not actually working, got to the tune of Rs. 17 crores.

I am referring to the port of Kandla. I am not at all grudging that Gujarat should have a port; but, with all this technical advice there, the Kandla port is not working. From the last year's report I see that Kandla port shows a few thousand tons of imports. When I looked into the details the imports were all the machinery for the port itself. But the port is silted. Therefore, whenever these allocations are made, the special situation in a particular State or region is never taken into consideration. We find in certain cases deliberately certain amounts are allotted. When the Third Plan is formulated, if Kerala cannot have a steel plant, it can produce electricity very cheap and more money should be given to develop the water power. If there is not this water power, no basic industries can be started there. While formulating the Third Plan, whatever injustice has been done during the First and the Second Plans should be removed and allocations should be made suited to the natural resources of each State. As the Third Plan is in the formulating stage, I hope it would be possible for the hon. Minister to keep sufficient watch of the undeveloped areas at the cost of which over-development had taken place in certain places during the First and the Second Plans.

श्री मू० चं० जैन : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं अपने दोस्त श्री द्विवेदी के प्रस्ताव की पुरजोर हिमायत करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं, और हाउस के सामने इस प्रस्ताव को लाने के लिये उन को बधाई देता हूं । जो बात इस प्रस्ताव में कही गई है, मेरे ख्याल में, उस को तसलीम करने में प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब को कोई इन्कार नहीं होगा । सैकिंड फाइव इयर प्लान में भी इस बात को माना गया है और अब तीसरी प्लान बन रही है । लेकिन उन को भी छोड़िये । कांग्रेस की प्लानिंग सब-कमेटी ने भी इस चीज को तसलीम किया है । उस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पैरा ४० में यह लिखा है :

"There is lastly the question of providing for the correct regional balance in our development. While this has been accepted in principle, it will need greater emphasis in actual implementation during the Third Plan period."

इस देश का विकास ठीक प्रोपोरशन से नहीं हो रहा है इस बात को तो सब कोई जानता है । मैं ने द्विवेदी जी को बधाई इसलिये दी है कि वह यह प्रस्ताव ठीक उस समय लाये हैं जबकि हमारी तीसरी योजना बन रही है । जिस जोश के साथ द्विवेदी जी ने इस प्रस्ताव पर अपनी तकरीर की है उस से जाहिर होता है कि उन के इस प्रस्ताव के पीछे कितना जज्बा है: मैं समझता हूं कि नन्दा साहब इस की कद्र करेंगे और इस प्रस्ताव की तरफ सही तौर पर ध्यान देंगे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जोश इतनी जल्दी सर्द हो गया । वह तो कहीं चले भी गये ।

श्री मू० चं० जैन : मैं ने इस प्रस्ताव पर कुछ तरमीमें दी थीं । गो आप ने उन को आउट आफ आर्डर करार दे दिया, लेकिन एक चीज आप भी तसलीम करेंगे कि जो हमारे बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं उन्हीं में ज्यादातर हमारे शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के लोग रहते हैं, और हाउस के माननीय सदस्य भी इस बात को तसलीम करेंगे कि हमारे शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वाले ज्यादातर उस एरिया में ही कंसेंट्रेटेड हैं जोकि विकास के लिहाज से

बैकवर्ड एरिया है । यह चीज देहाती रकबों पर भी लागू हो सकती है । आप गांवों को दो हिस्सों में तकसीम कर सकते हैं । गांवों के चारों तरफ जो आबादी होती है वह ज्यादातर हरिजनों की होती है । उन को पुश्तों से गांव के कम विकसित हिस्से में रखा गया है । तो इस को भी देखते हुए मेरी तरमीम इस प्रस्ताव के क्षेत्र के अन्दर आ सकती है । मैं इन लोगों के विकास के खयाल से ही इस पर ज्यादा जोर देना चाहता हूं । मुझे विश्वास है कि जो चीजें मैं कह रहा हूं वह पहले से मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने हैं लेकिन फिर भी मैं इन चीजों पर इसलिये जोर देना चाहता हूं कि हम को आजाद हुए १२–१४ साल हो गये और हम ने पहली योजना में २२००-२३०० करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया और दूसरी योजना में ४३०० या ४५०० करोड़ खर्च कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि जहां तक इन ३० फीसदी हरिजनों का सवाल है जिन को आप लेंडलेस लेबरर कह सकते हैं इन का सुधार नहीं हुआ है ....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : होम मिनिस्ट्री के डिमांड खत्म हो चुके, फिर भी आप इसी बात को कह रहे हैं ।

श्री मू० चं० जैन : अगर जो मैं ने ३० पर सेंट आबादी का जिक्र किया इसलिये आप इसको रूल आउट करते हैं, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग इन एरियाज में रहते हैं उनके लिए हमने जो कुछ किया है वह नाकाफी है । मुझे कल यह सुनकर ताज्जुब हुआ जब दातार साहब ने यह कहा कि यह कहना गलत है कि इन लोगों के लिए बहुत कम काम किया गया है । उन्होंने कहा कि हम भंगियों के सुधार पर ९लाख रुपया सालाना खर्च कर रहे हैं । आप देखें कि हिन्दुस्तान में कितने भंगी हैं और गवर्नमेंट उनके सुधार के लिए सिर्फ ९ लाख रुपया सालाना खर्च कर रही है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह मैंटेलिटी सही नहीं है कि हम उनके लिए काफी खर्च कर रहे हैं । जो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हैं अगर वह यह समझते हैं कि इन लोगों के लिए जो लाखों रुपया हम खर्च कर रहे हैं वह काफी है, तो उनका यह सोचना गलत है । मैं इसलिए इस बात पर जोर देना चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ हमने उनके लिए किया है वह काफी नहीं है । और हमको आयन्दा ज्यादा करना चाहिए । मैं ने दातार साहब की बातें नोट कर ली हैं । अगर वह यह कहते कि जितना हमको करना चाहिए उतना हम नहीं कर सके और हमको ज्यादा करना चाहिए था तो मुझे तसल्ली होती । लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि हम काफी कर रहे हैं और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हमारे साथ कोपरेट कर रही हैं । लेकिन हमारे पन्त साहब ने कहा कि पिछले साल भी उन्होंने चीफ मिनिस्टरों से इस बारे में कहा और इस साल भी जनवरी फरवरी में स्टेट मिनिस्टरों से कहा कि पिछड़े लोगों के लिए जो ९० लाख रुपया रखा गया था उसमें से ४५ लाख अभी खर्च नहीं हुआ । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस हालत में यह कैसे कहा जा सकता है कि हम इनके लिए काफी कर रहे हैं । ४५०० करोड़ की योजना में से इनके लिए केवल ९० लाख रुपया रखा गया और वह भी खर्च नहीं होता । यह मैंटेलिटी है कि जो रुपया दिया जाता है वह ठीक तरीके से खर्च नहीं होता । इसलिए मैं इस बात पर जोर दे रहा हूं ।

वैसे तो किसी भी देश की तरक्की के लिए यह जरूरी है कि उसके हर इलाके के बसने वालों की बराबर तरक्की होती चले लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि पांचों उंगलियां तो परमात्मा ने भी बराबर नहीं बनायीं । लेकिन उनमें कोई एक एक गज का फर्क नहीं है, मामूली फर्क है । इतना फर्क तो इन्सान की मेहनत से भी हो सकता है । लेकिन हमारे देश के सामाजिक ढांचे में लोगों में बहुत ज्यादा विषमता है । इसको दूर करना चाहिए क्योंकि इसको

[श्री मू० चं० जैन]

दूर किए बिना देश का इमोशनल इंटीग्रेशन नहीं हो सकता। हमको सोशल और इकानामिक दोनों तरह की विषमता को दूर करना होगा। मैं आप को एक खेत की मिसाल देना चाहता हूं। एक ऐसा खेत है जिसमें कि टीले हैं और गड्ढे हैं। ऐसी ही हालत हमारे समाज की है। अगर खेत को ठीक बनाना है तो आपको टीलों को काट कर गड्ढों में डालकर खेत को हमवार करना होगा। इसी तरह से आप समाज को देखें। यहां यह हाल है कि ऐसे भी इलाके हैं जहां पचासों कारखाने चल रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ यह हालत है कि लोग काम के बग़ैर भूखे मर रहे हैं। ऐसा देश कैसे तरक्की कर सकता है और ऐसी हालत में कैसे लोगों में इमोशनल इंटीग्रेशन हो सकता है। कैसे लोगों में एकता हो सकती है किसी किसी खास खतरे का मुकाबला करने के लिए। तो यह ज़रूरी है कि हम उन एरियाज़ की तरफ़ ज्यादा ध्यान दें जिनका विकास नहीं हुआ है और उनके लिए प्लान में ज्यादा रुपया रखा जाय। और पिछड़े हुए लोगों के लिए जो रुपया रखा जाता है उसको ठीक ढंग से खर्च किया जाना चाहिए और जिस तरीके से उनका ज्यादा फ़ायदा हो सके उस तरह उसको खर्च करना चाहिए। और जिन अफ़सरों पर यह रुपया खर्च करने की ज़िम्मेदारी है, अगर वह उसको ठीक तरह से खर्च न कर सकें तो उसकी जांच करने के लिए आप कमेटी वग़ैरह मुकर्रर करें। हमें यह देखना चाहिए कि जो रुपया उनके लिए रखा गया है वह ठीक से खर्च होता है, और तभी उनको तसल्ली होगी।

17.36 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

मैं अब एक मिनट में अपने इलाके के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूं जो कि पंजाब का हरियाना का इलाका है। इसकी तरफ़ मेरे मुआज़िज़ दोस्त ने इशारा भी किया है इस इलाके की तरफ़ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की भी लापरवाही रही है और पंजाब सरकार की तरफ़ से भी लापरवाही रही है। वैस्टर्न जमुना केनाल का सवाल है। उसको एक्सटेंड करना है। (*कुछ आवाज़ें*) जब मैं हरियाना का ज़िक्र करता हूं तो पंजाब के दूसरे इलाके के भाइयों को न मालूम क्यों गुस्सा आ जाता है। यह मेरे इलाके की तरक्की का सवाल है। जिस इलाके में पैदा हुआ हूं और जहां में मैं मरूंगा उस इलाके को मैं कैसे भूल सकता हूं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि किस तरह से उस इलाके को नज़र अन्दाज़ किया गया है। जहां तक रेलों का सवाल है, उस में हम पीछे हैं। पोस्टल सर्विसिज में भी हम पीछे हैं और इंडस्ट्रीज में भी पीछे हैं। जहां तक टेक्निकल एजूकेशन का ताल्लुक है, सारे के सारे हरियाना में सिर्फ एक वेटेरिनरी कालेज है। उस को छोड़ कर और कोई टेक्निकल एजूकेशन के मुताल्लिक कालेज हमारे यहां नहीं है। टेक्निकल कालेज हमारे यहां आसानी के बन सकता था, लेकिन उस को उठा कर लुधियाना में ले जाया गया। मेरे पास टाइम की कमी है वर्ना में इस सिलसिले में और भी डीटेल्ज पेश करता। मैंने इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर को लिखा कि फाइव यीअर प्लान पीरियड के लिए जो रुपया मन्ज़ूर किया गया, उस में से हमारे इलाके का जो हिस्सा था, उस को खर्च नहीं किया गया। वैस्टर्न जमुन कैनाल के एक्सटेंशन के लिए साठ, सत्तर, अस्सी लाख रुपया रखा गया था, लेकिन उस में से मुश्किल से पच्चीस लाख रुपया खर्च किया गया। इस के जवाब में इरीगेशन मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि यह तो आप की स्टेट का काम है। अभी हाल ही में मेरे

मोआजिज दोस्त पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव ने फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर बोलते हुए कहा था कि सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की फेल्योर इस बात की है कि वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकती है। वह यह कहती है कि हम क्या करें, यह तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम है। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हाउस को इस जवाब से कोई तसल्ली नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट चाहे कास्टीच्यूशन को अमेंड करे और चाहे कोई और तरीका अख्तियार करे, लेकिन इस मसले का हल निहायत जरूरी है। यह फेडरेल गवर्नमेंट है, यह मैं जानता हूं, लेकिन यह फैक्ट है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन सब को कंट्रोल करता है। गवर्नमेंट उस सूबे को ग्रान्ट देना बन्द कर दे, जो कि उस की बात को नहीं मानता है। गवर्नमेंट कोई भी कदम उठाए, लेकिन यह मुनासिब नहीं है कि यहां पर कोई मिनिस्टर खड़ा हो कर यह कहे कि हम क्या करें, लिस्ट्स बनी हुई हैं और यह तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम है। जब गवर्नमेंट इस मसले पर गौर करेगी और मुनासिब कार्रवाई करेगी, तो फूड की प्राडक्शन बढ़ेगी, पसमांदा इलाकों और पसमांदा लोगों की तरक्की होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने दोस्त के प्रस्ताव की हिमायत करता हूं

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, दुख है कि प्रस्तावक महोदय यह प्रस्ताव पेश करने के बाद सदन के बाहर चले गए। शायद प्रस्ताव की कोई कमजोरी उन्होंने महसूस की हो, लेकिन उन का प्रस्ताव बड़ा आम है। जहां तक कागजों का सम्बन्ध है, किताबों का सम्बन्ध है, प्लानिंग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है, मिनिस्ट्री की पालिसी का सम्बन्ध है, यह कहा जाता है कि बैकवर्ड एरियाज को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये और उन को व्यवसाय दिया जाये, ताकि हमारे देश में जो असमानता है—धनी और गरीब में जो असमानता पढ़े लिखे और बेपढ़े-लिखे में जो असमानता है, दवा खाकर पचाने वाले और अन्न पचाने के लिए जिस के पेट में न हो, उन में जो असमानता है— उस को यथा-सम्भव कम किया जाये। लेकिन जब इस नीति को कार्य रूप में परिणित करने की बात आती है, तो गाड़ी वहीं ही रूक जाती है। अभी बड़े बड़े शहरों में और बड़े बड़े कल-कारखानों के लिए, चाहे जिस नाम पर हो, करोड़ों रुपए खर्च किए गए। लेकिन पिछड़े एरियाज में रोजगार-धंधे देने के लिए हमारी सरकार, प्लानिंक कमीशन और सब ने मिल कर तीन करोड़ कई लाख रुपए का आयोजन किया था और उस में से शायद दो करोड़ ही अभी दे पाए हैं और बाकी पड़ा हुआ है। बंट भी नहीं सकता और काम भी नहीं होता है। अगर हम कागज को देखें, तो हम पढ़ेंगे कि देहात और खेती की तरक्की के लिए सब कुछ किया जाये। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर हमारी बानी और कर्तव्य दोनों साथ चलें, तो हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। आज देहातों की हालत करीब करीब वही है, जो आज से दस बरस पहले थी, जहां कहीं पानी चला गया है, नल-कूप बन गया है, वहां कुछ तरक्की हो गई है, लेकिन आज देहात की जनता, जो पिछड़े इलाके कहलाते हैं, उन की जनता यह महसूस नहीं करती कि ब्रिटिश राज और इस राज में कोई अन्तर है। उन के सामने शासन वही है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : वे ब्रिटिश राज और इस राज में बहुत अन्तर करते हैं।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : कागज पर अन्तर करते हैं। उन के सामने पुलिस वही है, और चीजें वहीं हैं। जब उन को पानी मिलता है, बिजली मिलती है, तो वे अन्तर करते हैं, लेकिन अपने प्रति व्यवहार में, अपने प्रति रुझान में वे कोई अन्तर नहीं अनुभव करते। माननीय सदस्य के यहां तम्बाकू पैदा होता है। धन हो गया है, इस लिए वे शायद अन्तर अनुभव करते हैं, लेकिन और जगह लोग अन्तर अनुभव नहीं करते। पिछड़े इलाके के क्या मायने हैं? पिछड़ा इलाका किस को कहते हैं?

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

पिछड़ा इलाका वह हो सकता है कि जहां रास्ता नहीं है, क्योंकि किसी देश की तरक्की के लिए तीन चीजों की आवश्यकता है: पहुंचने के लिए सुगम रास्ते हों, सब के लिए शिक्षा की व्यवस्था हो और पीने और खेती का काम करने के लिए पानी मिले। अगर इन तीन चीजों की—कम्यूनिकेशन, एजुकेशन और इरिगेशन की-व्यवस्था हो जाये, तो हमारे सब मसले हल हो सकते हैं। इस लिए हम को पिछड़े इलाके को इस नाप से नापना चाहिए कि वहां रास्ते हैं या नहीं, शिक्षा का प्रचार है या नहीं और उन के लिए पानी की व्यवस्था है या नहीं। आप ने पेपर में देखा होगा कि पंजाब में किसी जगह पीने के लिए पानी नहीं है और वहां के लिए इन्तजाम हो रहा है। नागपुर प्लान के अनुसार देश भर में सड़कें तैयार करने का विचार किया गया था। सड़कें तैयार हो रही हैं, सीमेंट और तारकोल की सड़कें बनती हैं, लेकिन कच्ची सड़कों के साथ उन को मिलाने के सम्बन्ध में बहुत कम इन्तजाम हो रहा है। देहात में आने जाने के लिए रास्ते कम हैं, इस लिए ब्लाक डेवेलपमेंट की जो गाड़ियां देहात में जाती हैं, वे सिर्फ़ वहीं पहुंचती हैं, जहां सड़कें हैं। दूसरी जगह वे नहीं पहुंच पाती हैं। पहला काम यह होना चाहिए कि गांव गांव को आपस में मिलाने की स्कीम बनाई जाये, ऐसे रास्ते बनाए जायें, जिन पर बैल-गाड़ी और मोटर सब चलें। अगर इस तरफ़ ध्यान गया भी तो हम हमेशा यह देखते हैं कि हमारी मोटर गाड़ी से जो गर्द उड़ती है, हव मह पर न पड़े, इस लिए वहां सीमेंट और तारकोल की सड़क बना दी जाये, यह विचार सामने होता है। वह ठीक है। वह करें, लेकिन तारकोल और सीमेंट की सड़क जब बनाते हैं, तो उस के साथ साथ यह भी आवश्यक है कि हर जगह, जहां जहां जरूरत हो, वहां सड़कें बना दी जायें, चाहे वे कच्ची हों। कल एक भाई ने कहा कि उन को सड़कें नहीं बन रही हैं, क्योंकि वे कच्ची होंगी पक्की सड़क जहां है, वहां है लेकिन कच्ची नहीं बनती तो कच्छी होने के कारण आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते। इस लिए नीचे ही तरक्की रह जाती, क्योंकि जहां सड़कें हैं गाड़ियां हैं वहां सब प्रकार की तरक्की होती है, बिजली वगैरह की तरक्की होती र। सरकार भी कहती है कि तुम्हारे यहा रास्ता नहीं है, कैसे जायें? यही तो हमारी मांग है कि वहां राहता बनाया जाये, ताकि वहां पहुंच सकें—पिछड़े इलाकों को तरक्की देने के लिए रास्ता बनाया जाये। सरकार कहती है कि तुम्हारे यहां बिजली नहीं है, इस लिए छोटे काम-धंधे नहीं हो सकते हैं। बिजली सरकार बनायेगी नहीं और हम बिजली रख नहीं सकते, बिजली बनाने की ताकत हमारे पास नहीं है। सरकार कह सकती है कि बिजली बम्बई, कलकत्ते में है, इस लिए वहां रेल-गाड़ी बिजली से चलेगी, सब कुछ काम बिजली से होगा, लेकिन जहां बिजली नहीं है, वहां कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जायगी। अगर व्यवस्था करें, तो तरक्की हो सकती है। असली बात यह है कि सरकार की मनोवृत्ति में परिवर्तन हो। वह परिवर्तन कैसा हो? कागज़ में सरकार देहात की तरफ़ जाती है। हर एक आदमी कहता है कि देहात की तरफ़ चलो। गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि देहात की तरफ़ चलो, लेकिन टाल किधर है? शहरों की तरफ़ चलें। हर तरफ़ शहरों की आबादी बढ़ रही है और देहात की आबादी घट रही है। क्या सरकार ने कभी इस कारण विचारा? प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर मुझे माफ़ करेंगे यदि मैं यह कहूं कि हमारे देश का प्लान अनप्लान्ड हो गया है। आज देहात का जीवन महंगा है और शहर का जीवन सस्ता है। शहर में सिवाये मकान की दिक्कत के और सब चीजें सुलभ हैं और देहात में वही चीजें दुर्लभ हैं, नहीं मिल सकती हैं। आज हमारी ऐसी इकानोमी हो गई है कि यद्यपि गेहूं देहात में पैदा होता है, लेकिन वहां वह महंगा बिकता है और शहर में सस्ता बिकता है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : हमारे यहां है।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : इन के यहां इस लिए है कि इन के यहां बीस मील पर बाजार है, पहुंच नहीं पाता है, लेकिन जहां थोड़ा बहुत पहुंच पाता है, वह देहात में जा कर महंगा बिकता है, क्योंकि शहर के बनिए खरीद लेते हैं और जब हम को जरूरत पड़ती है, तो हम को महंगा पड़ता है। आप देहात में किसी जगह चले जायें। हमारे यहां गोरखपुर में देहात में गेहूं बीस, बाइस रुपए मन मिलता है और हापुड़ में अठारह रुपए मन मिलता है। चला आता है घूम फिर कर। जो जिले जिले की रोक-थाम कर ली गई है, उस से चलता तो है ही, लेकिन प्रतिकर देने की वजह से और महंगा पड़ता है। देहात से लोग शहरों की तरफ़ आते हैं, क्योंकि व्यवसाय शहरों में हैं। उन को वहां काम मिलता है। अगर कुछ और न मिला तो रिक्षा ही चलाने को मिल जाता है। लोगों को शहरों से देहात की तरफ़ लाने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि हम उन को देहात की तरफ़ आकर्षित करें। आकर्षण यह है कि देहात में भी सड़क हो, तो जिन को कोई काम न मिले, वे वहां पर भी रिक्षा चला सकते हैं। देहात में जहां जहां पक्की सड़कें हैं, वहां लोग रिक्षा चलाते हैं और कुछ न कुछ कमा लेते हैं। वहां ऐसी सुविधायें उपलब्ध न होने के कारण लोगों को दिक्कत होती है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि देहात के प्रति सरकार की मनोवृत्ति बदले, क्योंकि सारा हिन्दुस्तान देहात में बसता है। रूरल एन्क्वायरी कमेटी ने भी कहा है कि देश के ७५ फ़ीसदी आदमी तो देहात में बस कर खेती करते हैं। उन की ओर सरकार का रुझान नहीं है। एक वेयरहाउसिंग का रिजन बनाया गया, लेकिन उस की बिल्डिंग शहर में बन रही है। अगर वह देहात में बनती, तो हम देहात में अपना गल्ला जमा करते और वहां पर सड़क बनती, लेकिन वह बिल्डिंग भी शहर में बन रही है। कागज पर बात की जाती है देहात और बैकवर्ड एरियाज की तरक्की की, लेकिन काम सारा बड़े बड़े शहरों में होता है।

जहां तक इस प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध है, यह बहुत जरूरी है। थर्ड फाइव यीअर प्लान आ रहा है। उस में हमारी एक योजना यह है कि हम देश की बेकारी को दूर करें। वाजियाना तभी सफल हो सकती है कि जहां अधिक से अधिक आदमी बसते हैं, उन को वहीं काम दिया जाये, ताकि उन को दूर न जा कर वहीं काम मिल जाये और वहीं उन की बेकारी दूर हो जाय वे और अपना माल पैदा कर के जहां तक हो सके, स्वतः खत्म करें और उस के बाद बाहर भेजें। विनोबा भावे के ग्राम-राज का नारा लगाया है। उन की इच्छा है कि हर एक ग्राम संतुलित रहे और अपनी चीजें वह स्वयं मुहैया कर सके और जो बचें, वे बाहर जायें। ग्राम-राज लाने के लिये चह जरूरी है कि सरकार उस तरफ़ कदम बढ़ाये और ग्रामों की तरफ़ ध्यान दे और कागज पर जो है, उस को साकार रूप दे।

अभी मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट निकली थी कि ब्लाक डिवेलेपमेंट लेवेल पर हम अपने अधिकार को अलग अलग करें। कुछ साथियों ने कहा कि इस के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं किया गया है। मैं भी समझता हूं कि इस के बारे में आप ने कुछ नहीं किया है। आज सारे अधिकार जो जिला कलैक्टर के हाथ में रख दिये गये हैं। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट कहलाता था या कलैक्टर कहलाता था और हमारे जमाने में वह जिलाधीश हो गया है, जिले का अधीश। जो दूसरे धीश थे, वह बड़े बड़े धीश थे, वे तो मिट गये लेकिन यहां हम ने जिलाधीश बना दिये हैं। नतीजा यह है कि वह जिले का मालिक हो गया है। उस के दिल में आता है तो काम करता है और अगर नहीं आता है तो नहीं करता है।

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

आप ने एडवाइजरी कमेटीज भी बना रखी हैं लेकिन उन से भी कोई लाभ नहीं होता है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : दफ्तर भी घर पर ही करता है ।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : लड़ाई के जमाने में कलैक्टर कम से कम कचहरी तो करता था लेकिन अब कोई जिलाधीश कचहरी नहीं करता है । वह जिलाधीश है, सेवक नहीं है । घर बैठ कर दफ्तर करता है । जिन के जरिये आज हम कार्य करते हैं, उन की यह हालत है । वह महलों में रह कर ही इंटरव्यूज ग्रान्ट करता है और दिन भर इंटरव्यू ग्रांट करने के सिवा और काम उस का नहीं रह गया है । उसी को सब अधिकार दे दिये गये हैं ।

मैं अन्त में माननीय मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि कहने के बजाय डिसिप्लिड लाइफ लीड कर के लोगों को यह चीज दिखाई जानी चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri M. R. Krishna.

Shri **Braj Raj Singh** *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I will call him after Shri Krishna.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved Sch. Castes): Only this morning we heard the Home Minister giving certain assurances and hopes to the Backward Classes.

An Hon. Member: Backward areas.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Now we are discussing about the backward areas.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes, backward classes in backward areas.

Shri M. R. Krishna: As you know, Sir, I come from a State in which the Chief Minister is also from a backward class; the State is also backward, and that is Andhra Pradesh. My hon. friends, who have spoken just before me, have given various reasons to point out the defects of the Planning Commission in setting up industries in various places, ignoring the areas which are very much underdeveloped.

There are various instances. If one has to quote the industries in America, England and other places, I think ten minutes will not be sufficient. Therefore I would like to confine my remarks only to certain things which are prevalent in this country.

The Planning Commission says that wherever the industries have to be located in the public sector they are very strict about raw material, the cost of production and so on. In places where they want to encourage private industries they want the private people to come forward with lot of money in a backward area. I do not know whether the Planning Commission members know very well the conditions in the backward areas and rich people in backward areas. Had they only known about it I do not think they would have put this condition as one of the very important conditions for locating private or public industries in the backward areas.

I think the Planning Commission is moving in the direction only to help those people who are very rich. For instance, in Andhra Pradesh a factory was to be located. For that the Andhra Pradesh Government was trying to find out people or private firms who could come forward to invest their money. Many people from other parts, like Bombay, have come forward to help the industry but on the condition that the industry should be located in Bombay. Therefore it becomes impossible for any State, however honest the State or the people might be, to get that private participation in order to get some industries.

I was speaking about the Heavy Forging and and Structural Steel Factory which was to be located in Andhra Pradesh and for which the Andhra Pradesh Government is still struggling. The Telangana part of Andhra Pradesh, as it is known to this House, is very backward not industrially but even in the agricultural field compared to the Andhra areas, the Telangana part is very backward and the people are very backward. Most of the areas there are barren and there are no river valley projects there. They will have to depend still on agriculture.

The former Government, that is, the Hyderabad Government had certain plans. Regarding those plans the people of that State thought that when this integration takes place the Andhra Pradesh Government will be assisted to start those industries. But to our misfortune all those promises and the industries which were to come up have now been thrown into cold storage. Again the same principle has been applied even there, namely, that if people are willing to come forward to invest their money then only they will be able to get the industries.

Even Ordnance Depots and other offices have been shifted out of Andhra Pradesh—I mean Hyderabad and other places. Formerly buildings had been constructed to locate certain depots because in Defence particular type of accommodation is required to locate the Ordnance depots and other things. Even those places have been vacated and they have been shifted to other areas.

Now some places, like Bombay and other places, have got lot of industries even after the withdrawal of the British. The British also wanted to develop only those areas and that is the way in which our Government is also trying to develop these areas. All the industries are concentrated in these places. For instance, even the Railway offices have been shifted from Hyderabad to Bombay. Therefore the people in these areas feel very bad because of the half-hearted way in which Government is trying to develop the backward areas.

I had to voice the feeling of Andhra Pradesh here because recently in the Andhra Pradesh Assembly members have taken a decision that they should have a special session of the Assembly to voice their feelings. Every Minister, the Chief Minister and the Government of Andhra Pradesh have tried to convince the Central Government about the backwardness of that State. And they got assurances, but the Central Government never try to honour their commitments. That is why I feel it my duty to express here the feelings of the people of Andhra Pradesh before the Andhra Pradesh Assembly itself passes any resolutions on these lines. The Minister for Labour in the Andhra Pradesh Government—just as our Nandaji here—is even assuring the people through the Assembly that he is going to start one of the first institutions there to train people to work on safety methods, provide for health, welfare and other things. The Labour Minister there said that an Industrial Safety Protective Institute is going to be started in Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh comes forward to do many things without knowing that the Central Government is not going to uitilse their services!

Once the Central Government wanted to manufacture diesel as well as ordinary railway coaches in one of the factories in Hyderabad. We thought that it was coming up and that orders would be coming to that factory. But suddenly it has been taken over to Calcutta and other places, even though this factory is very well equipped to produce this kind of things. At the Bangalore and Perambur workshops these things have now been produced. Even though the Bangalore workshop is already working to its full capacity,

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

yet the Railway Ministry has given various orders to them. The result was that the factories which are very well equipped in Andhra Pradesh have not been encouraged to do this kind of things.

Again, the Aircraft factory is one of the things which the Andhra Pradesn Government wanted to proceed with, for which the America have already got plans and everything else. American collaborators are offering help. But the Planning Commission and the Government of India want to consult various other agencies and thereby the things are very much delayed.

It is true that Andhra Pradesh is an agricultural State, but that does not mean that the entire Andhra Pradesh is depending on agriculture and their income is derived only from agriculture. As I stated earlier, the Telengana part of Andhra Pradesh is barren. Without irrigation facilities they will not be able to produce anything. So it is only industry which could help them to come up.

When the Government of India feels that backward areas should be developed and should be encouraged, I do not see any reason why in the matter of Andhra Pradesh proper treatment is not meted out to it. In the National Development Council, every time, right from the time when Shri Ramakrishna Rao was the Chief Minister of Hyderabad, from the time till the recent Conference of the Chief Ministers, assurances have been given. The Chief Ministers coming from the State have tried to explain to the Government of India and insisted on the need for industries. But yet their voice is not at all felt and Andhra Pradesh is in the same state as it was.

I have got figures here to show the way in which the various other States have been helped in the matter of having Central industries in the public sector. A number of other ancillary industries have developed there as a result of the principal industries; other social welfare measures, communications and various other things have also developed as a result of one industry being located.

18 hrs.

If you go into the history as to how these industries have been started in some places, you will find that the Britishers wanted to industrialise the ports, and they did it. But now, after independence, some of the industries which should not be necessarily on the borders, because of certain dangers from outside, have been located there, and the Government and the Planning Commission do not seem to feel the necessity of shifting them from these places which are very near the danger zones. From the point of view of safety, many of the industries which are now being located in various places, have to be shifted to the safer zones. If there is no other consideration, the Ministry will have to give proper thought to this at least. After all, to start these industries and finance them, the Central Government will have to depend on the various States including the backward States, and though they may spend money to set up industries, they will have to take proper care to see that in a time of emergency they will be able to stand against all kinds of dangers.

Many of the industries which are now being located are not in the safer places, and the Government will have to be very careful; at least in the Third Plan when they are going to produce some of the very important things required by the country, including defence requirements, some of these industries should be shifted to the safer places, and they should definitely not be in the danger zones.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Braj Raj Singh.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Sir, this resolution refers to undeveloped areas, and at least areas which are fully known as undeveloped should get some representation here.

Some Hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: Let me have an idea as to what the under-developed areas are.

An Hon. Member: I represent Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I have moved my amendment.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): I have also moved an amendment.

Mr. Speaker: Is Punjab also underdeveloped?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Punjab is certainly undeveloped.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): We come from backward areas.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): Eastern U.P.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If a gentleman has represented U.P., it is all right. One has represented Punjab. At least you should come to other places.

Mr. Speaker: I am coming. I will call a member from Rajasthan and also from Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Madhya Pradesh has already been represented by the Mover.

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Braj Raj Singh. Very well, let him go on. Anyhow, I leave it to hon. Members themselves to decide. There must be a proper adjustment. There is no opposition so far as Private Members' Bills and Resolutions are concerned, I think the opposition is only the Government. As between the various parties, I do not count any opposition, and therefore I am not going to proceed on the basis of parties here. I made a mistake in calling Shri Braj Raj Singh. Somehow it stuck in my mind that I must call groups, leaders of groups, but I will not follow that distinction hereafter. So far as Private Members' Bills and Resolutions are concerned, all are on the same footing, except the hon. Minister.

Shri Kalika Singh: It is a mistake in planning.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The Minister also agrees.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में जो वाद-विवाद हो रहा है, और उस पर माननीय सदस्यों ने

Shri Shree Narayan Das: There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Speaker: We do not think of quorum in the evening.

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : आज माननीय सदस्यों ने जो विचार यहां पर प्रकट किये हैं उस से साफ यह पता लगता है कि कोई विशेष इलाके ऐसे नहीं हैं जोकि पिछड़े हुए हैं, बल्कि सारा मुल्क ऐसा है जो पिछड़ा हुआ है, और अगर इस में झगड़ा होने लगा कि कौन किस से ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ है, तब फिर प्रश्न दूसरे उठ जायेंगे । इस में किसी की दो रायें नहीं हो सकतीं कि मुल्क सारे का सारा छिड़ा हुआ है, और सारे मुल्क को ऊपर उठाना है । ऐसी हालत में समस्या यह नहीं है कि कौन से पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं और किन को पहले उठाना है बल्कि समस्या यह है कि जो कुछ सरकार की योजनायें बन रही हैं, वे ढंग से चल रही हैं या नहीं । उन में कोई मूलभूत कमियां तो इस तरह की नहीं हैं जिन की वजह से योजना को पूरा करने में दिक्कत आ रही हो, और जिन वस्तुओं का समावेश होना चाहिये वह ठीक से हो रहा है या नहीं ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I rise to a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

[Shri Shree Narayan Das]

There are not more than twenty Members in the House.

Mr. Speaker: We are not voting on any item now. So, let the hon. Member Shri Braj Raj Singh go on.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : अगर सवाल यह हो कि कौन से इलाके हैं जो पिछड़े हुए हैं, तब मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आंकड़ों से यह चीज साबित की जा सकती है । जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूं वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है । लेकिन मैं उस में नहीं जाना चाहता । मैं तो यह निवेदन करना चाहता था कि सारा प्लानिंग का ढांचा इस तरह का है कि जहां पर कुछ रुपया पहले से मौजूद है, साधन पहले से मौजूद हैं, उन के साधनों को और बढ़ाने की बात चलती है और जहां पर कुछ नहीं है, उन की तरफ कोई साधन बढ़ाने की बात नहीं की जाती है । उदाहरण के लिये आप देखिये । उत्तर प्रदेश में आप ने रिहन्द बांध बनाया, वहां बिजली पैदा की । करीब १ लाख कीलोवाट से अधिक बिजली वहीं पैदा होने को है । ५५ लाख कीलोवाट बिजली तो शायद बिड़ला साहब को दी जा रही है ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I rise to a point of order. I have objection.

Mr. Speaker: What is his objection?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I pointed out to you that there was no quorum in the House, and no bell was rung, and Members have not come in, and, therefore, the proceedings of the House should not be carried on. That is the point of order.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: His point of order is that there was no quorum.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Previously, such questions were raised, and the Opposition Parties and all other wanted to have a convention that during the non-official business such questions should not be raised. If the hon. Member wants to speak, I shall not speak on my amendment, but let him speak. But let him not raise such questions regarding quorum.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I submit a word? If this is the way in which a Member of the ruling party is going to behave, I shall show that the proceedings of the House cannot go on any day. I can say at any time that there is no quorum.

Mr. Speaker: I think the whole House agreed unanimously—that during the extended period, that is, after the normal period of five o'clock, we do not insist upon a quorum, as during the lunch hour. Only, I said, the other day that no division will be taken here. Therefore, let us not insist upon it. What applies to the hon. Member on this side of the House will apply equally well to the hon. Member on the other side.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Not equally.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: My point of order is against no individual, and it is not against any particular party. My point of order is general namely that when sufficient number of Members are not present, the proceedings should not be carried on. On some occasion, we may not raise it, but ordinarily we should not go against the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: I may point out to the hon. Member what happened the other day. Possibly, the hon. Member was not present here on that day.

On the 22nd March, 1960, the House was scheduled to sit till 6.30 p.m. After the Question Hour, when the discussion of the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Food and

Agriculture was resumed, some Members submitted that more time should be allotted to the discussion of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and that for that purpose, if necessary, they were prepared to sit till 7 p.m. Thereupon, some Members expressed difficulties about continuance of quorum after 5 p.m. In this connection, I observed as follows:

> "My attention has been drawn to a provision in the Standing Orders of the Central Legislative Assembly."

—that is, the rules made under the Government of India Act. 1935.

> "There is the following provision there:
>
> 'Adjournment for failure of a quorum: If the President on a count being demanded by a Member at any time during a meeting ascertains that twenty-five Members (it is now 50 Members here) are not present, he shall adjourn the Assembly till the next day on which it ordinarily sits:'.

There is also a proviso which is important.

> "Provided that no demand for a count to ascertain the presence of quorum shall be made within one hour of any previous count."

We have adopted one convention that during the lunch interval, nobody will demand quorum, provided, of course, the discussion goes on, but nothing is brought up for voting. For voting, quorum is necessary.

Similarly, if the House agrees, within one hour of a count having been taken, we shall not ask for quorum, except when a division has to be taken, in which case there must be quorum. That would mean, if once a count is taken, within one hour from that, once again a count shall not be taken."

When a Member (Shri Naushir Bharucha) submitted that the convention would be against the provisions of article 100 of the Constitution, I observed:

> "The practice during lunch interval has been adopted so long, notwithstanding the fact that there is a provision against it in the Constitution. If that is right, this is also right. If that is wrong, both will be wrong.....
>
> Conventions are always established notwithstanding the law. There is no need for a convention if the law itself works satisfactorily. Law cannot be changed every minute, but human practice goes on changing to suit changing times. I am not introducing the practice as a rule now. It will develop as a convention, as we progress. Let us understand that if we extend the time, during the extended time, no quorum will be demanded except where it is proposed to take a division. Let it be the general understanding."

That was accepted by the whole House.

Shri Braj Raj Singh may continue.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I request that as this is a very important Resolution, the time allotted to it may be increased so that it can be discussed next time also.

Mr. Speaker: This will go to the next day.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The time may be extended.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see when we go to the next day.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Then the House may adjourn now.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to adjourn the House. The hon. Member moves a Resolution. He is interested only in hearing his own

[Mr. Speaker]

voice, not of others who would like to speak. This is a rather strange request.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I am prepared to fully hear every Member.

Mr. Speaker: Then let him continue sitting.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: You have just read out the ruling you gave. I will abide by it. But was any count taken when the question of lack of quorum was raised in the House today?

Mr. Speaker: He did not follow the last part of what I said. I referred to the previous rules and said that ultimately whenever time is extended and the House continues sitting, no quorum will be demanded, unless a division was sought. This is the extended time—the extension of time by one more hour.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I humbly submit that this is a constitutional provision regarding quorum.

Mr. Speaker: I have looked into all that. If only he had heard my ruling fully, he would have known that all this objection was raised by Shri Naushir Bharucha the other day. I considered this matter and said—that a convention would be established against the law—of course, not as absolutely immoral or unjustifiable. The whole House accepted it. It is not for me to go on changing the decision of the House from time to time.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : मुझे अफसोस है कि सरकारी पार्टी के लोग जिन की कि जिम्मेदारी यह है कि सदन् की कार्यवाही को चलाया जाये वे खुद इस तरह की आपत्तियां उठाते हैं जिन से कि इस सदन् की कार्यवाही चलाने में कठिनाई आती हो . . . . .

Shri Shree Narayan Das: On a point of personal explanation.....

Mr. Speaker: No, no, not necessary. Let him leave it.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: He is throwing responsibility on the Members of the Congress Party here.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं ने तो कहा था कि चन्द रोज हुए जब यह सवाल उठाया गया था । यह पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है .

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : यह आप की जिम्मेदारी का प्रश्न है . . .

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I have not raised this question on behalf of the Congress or any party. It is not a party matter. Sometimes, hon. Members of the Opposition are not present in the House.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Congress Party is responsible for keeping quorum in the House. It is running the Government. It is not my responsibility.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I did not raise it as a Member of the Congress Party. It is a general question. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Is there going to be chaos in the House? I cannot understand this kind of talk. The hon. Member may proceed. I have given my ruling. The hon. Member who raised the point has accepted it. There is no question of challenging the ruling. Only the hon. Member need not accuse them. They are entitled to raise a point—and the point is novel.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I am not accusing anyone.

Mr. Speaker: I am really surprised at the fact only the hon. Member is there from the Opposition to speak. How is it that there are only three Members of the Opposition in the

Opposition now? He thinks it is the business of the Government to have quorum? It is the business of everybody, including the Opposition, to have quorum.

श्री बजराज सिंह : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि रिहैन्द डैम से बिजली पैदा की गई जिस में से कि आधे से अधिक बिजली एक साहब के कारखाने को दी जा रही है और वह भी बिना हानि लाभ के आधार पर दी जा रही है । जिस भाव पर बिजली पैदा होगी उसी भाव पर उन को दी जायगी । यह गलत तरीका है । इस बिजली से अगर आप चाहें तो सारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में छोटे छोटे कारखाने खोल सकते हैं जिन से लाखों आदमियों को काम मिल सकता है और आज जो उन में एक गरीबी और बेकारी है वह दूर हो कर वे अपना और अपने परिवार वालों का पेट पाल सकते हैं । इसी तरह से यह रेलों के विद्युतीकरण का सवाल है । आज हम रेलों का विद्युतीकरण करने जा रहे हैं लेकिन जहां पर जरूरत इस बात की है कि अधिक से अधिक कारखाने खुलें, छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे स्थापित हों और लोगों को काम मिले, वह न कर के हम ऐसे काम करते चले जा रहे हैं जिस से बेकारी बढ़ती है । औद्योगीकरण अधिक होता है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ गरीबी बढ़ती है । अगर आप पिछड़ेपन को दूर करना चाहते हैं तो इस के लिये जो कुछ आप के पास साधन हैं उन को ले कर इस तरह की प्लानिंग करनी पड़ेगी और योजना बनानी पड़ेगी ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोगों को फायदा हो । मेरी शिकायत यह है कि सरकार इस तरह का काम नहीं कर रही है । सरकार ने यह स्टील का कारखाना खोला तो वह अच्छा काम किया है और उस से छोटे छोटे कारखाने हमारे चल सकेंगे और उन के द्वारा लोगों को काफी तादाद में काम मिल सकेगा । भाखरा की बिजली खर्च होनी चाहिये पंजाब के गाँवों में उद्योग खोलने के लिये । लेकिन भाखरा की बिजली अगर दिल्ली में आये तो यह उलटा काम हो जाता है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार का सारा काम इस तरह से उल्टा चल रहा है और जिस साधन का उपयोग होना चाहिये पिछड़े हुए लोगों के विकास के लिये वह नहीं हो पाता । इसलिये प्रश्न यह उठता है कि जब हम तीसरी पंचवार्षिक योजना को बनाने जा रहे हैं, जब यह सोचा जा रहा है कि वह योजना कैसी हो, तो सरकार को इन सब गलतियों पर ध्यान देना चाहिये । उदाहरण के लिये स्टील प्लांट एक अच्छी चीज है, बिजली का बनाना एक अच्छी चीज है, लेकिन हमें देखना होगा कि जो इलाके पिछड़े हुए पड़े हैं उन को बढ़ाने के लिये हम क्या साधन काम में ला रहे हैं । रेलों में हम बिजली लगाते हैं, एक पटरी की जगह दो पटरियां लगाते हैं ताकि साहब लोगों को सफर में देर न हो जाये । लेकिन जहां पर कोई आवागमन के साधन नहीं हैं, वहां हम कच्ची सड़क भी बनाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं । ट्रांसपोर्ट के मिनिस्टर ने बताया कि उन्हों ने अपने विभाग के लिये १००० करोड़ रुपये की योजना बनाई थी लेकिन प्लानिंग कमीशन ने कहा है कि तुम को २५० करोड़ से ज्यादा नहीं मिल सकता । इस के मानी यह हैं कि कोई सड़क नहीं बन सकेगी । मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि रेलें भी बढ़ाना चाहियें । उन में बिजली भी लगाना चाहिये और जरूरी है, हवाई जहाजों की संख्या भी बढ़ायी जानी चाहिये । लेकिन हम को यह देखना यह कहिये कि हम किस चीज को प्रायरटी दें । जब रेल और सड़क का सवाल सामने आये तो जब तक पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में सड़क न बन जाये हम को रेल का बनाना बन्द रखना चाहिये । जहां तक दोहरी लाइन लगाने का सवाल है, हम को इसे उस समय तक नहीं करना चाहिये जब तक कि दूसरे स्थानों में एक लाइन न लग जाये । तो हमें इस तरह के काम बन्द कर देने चाहियें । मेरी सरकार से यही शिकायत है कि प्रायरिटी के हिसाब से काम नहीं किया जाता । जिस का और हो

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

जाता है उस का काम चल जाता है। आप रेलों में एयरकंडीशनिंग का इन्तिजाम कर रहे हैं, हवाई जहाजों में भी बढ़ौतरी कर रहे हैं। और बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें भी बन रही हैं। पर स्कूल के लिये इमारत आप नहीं बना सकते। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि द्विवेदी जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। हमें सरकार पर जोर देना चाहिये कि इस तीसरी पंचवर्षीक योजना में वे गलतियां नहीं होनी चाहिये जो कि पहली और दूसरी योजनाओं में हुई और जिन के कारण बेकारों की फौज बढ़ती चली जा रही है। जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं उन में विकास नहीं हो रहा है। यह सब काम हम को करना है। अगर द्विवेदी जी के प्रस्ताव का सरकार पर प्रभाव पड़ता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि तृतीय योजना के द्वारा हम देश में ज्यादा विकास कार्य कर सकेंगे।

अभी तक देश में ऐसे लोग नहीं थे जो कि योजना के खिलाफ हों। उनकी आप से अभी तक यही शिकायत होती थी कि आप योजना को ठीक प्रकार से कार्यान्वित नहीं कर रहे हैं, आप को योजना पर ज्यादा रुपया खर्च करना चाहिये था। लेकिन मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि अब देश में ऐसे लोगों का संघ बन रहा है जो कि योजना के खिलाफ हैं और यह आप के लिये खतरे की घंटी है। यदि आप योजना को ठीक ढंग से नहीं चलाते तो आप के लिये खतरा हो सकता है क्योंकि मुल्क में ऐसे लोक पैदा हो गये हैं जो कि योजना के खिलाफ हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस चेतावनी को सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी ग्रहण करे।

Mr. Speaker: I will call the hon. Member from Rajasthan. Shri Mathur (*Interruptions*).

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): Sir, the question is the common concern of all States. (*Interruptions*). It is not a question of provincialism. The whole of Punjab is not a backward area. But there are areas in Punjab which are certainly much less advanced. So, it is not a question of States. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: I will call others also.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (बगहा) : उत्तर बिहार पिछड़ा हुआ एरिया है। पर हम को बोलने का समय नहीं दिया जाता। पंडित ठाकुर दास तो एग्रीकल्चर पर बोल चुके हैं, कम्युनिकेशन पर बोल चुके हैं और इस पर भी बोलना चाहते हैं। हमारे विधान में समानता का बरताव करने का विधान है। क्या इस में समानता नहीं बरती जायेगी ?

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त (महेन्द्र गढ़) : मैं ने भी अमेंडमेंट दिया है। मेरा एरिया भी बैकवर्ड है। मुझे चांस मिलना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry that every hon. Member wants to represent some backward area. Not all areas of a particular State are backward. I will give them also an opportunity. There are States which are more backward; and there are States less backward. I will start with the more backward first. I will call the hon. Members one after the other. If necessary we will extend the time. Shri Mathur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: I will give opportunities to all backward areas.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will try to represent all backward areas. I will not refer only to regional viewpoints. The demands made in this resolution are unexceptionable. This policy has already been accepted by the Government and it is reflected in the various announcements and policy statements. You may take the Plan or the various other statements. Everywhere it has been stated that the backward areas will be given special treatment and

that they must be brought up to a particular level. Right from the Rashtrapathi, the Prime Minister and the planners—all these people have given this assurance. More particularly, when the former princely States were integrated, such a categorical assurance was given. It appears they now want to wriggle out of it some how because they say the whole country is backward. What is backward? They ask like that. This is a thing against which I raise my voice very strongly. It is a very unkind cut against an already accepted policy. Even today in the United Kingdom, they have a definite policy regarding certain areas and they give special preference to see that these undeveloped areas could come up. That is even in the United States. I would like them to understand what they have done in the U.S.S.R. Just across the border, in Tashkent, they have given special preference to that particular area during the last few years and it has come up. I hope that the Government will not back out from a definite policy statement which it has made. It is unfortunate that these policy statements have remained absolutely pious hopes and we have been living under a delusion or illusion that something will be done. I have got here from the Parliament Library a complete statement indicating how the Central Government during these ten years had catered the Central assistance; you will find from it that it is only the underdeveloped and backward areas which have got the most uncharitable treatment. I think they will ask how to determine or compare the backwardness. We know in Rajasthan the percentage of literacy in 1950 was 10 per cent.

Shri Kalika Singh: In U.P. also it is 10 per cent.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In other places it was 30-40 per cent.... (*Interruptions.*) I represent all those areas. I am just giving it as an instance. Yet, if you look at it, you will find that Central assistance to Rajasthan on education is the least *per capita*. Let us look at the highways. You will again find that those areas which had been under-developed, there also the highways mileage is the shortest. You take again the railways. Those particular areas where we did not have these railways and which were under-developed, they are completely neglected. Out of twenty lines, hardly two or three lines were given. Then you take the Central educational institutions. They will not, for instance, take the Central engineering college to one of these backward areas. This is a policy which has been going counter to the policy statements made by the Government. You can judge things from these criteria. There is not one public enterprise established there. It could have been there. I could convince the hon. Minister about it. But let me not go into details. I only want to submit that the policy had been accepted but the Government is wanting to wriggle out of that policy.

Now, I come to concrete suggestions. It is no use our denouncing the Government and making general accusations and condemning the Plan. I would make some concrete suggestions so that we are not left in the same position even after the Third Plan. We now understand that in the Third Plan they propose an outlay of Rs. 6,500-7,000 crores for the public sector. I do wish that at least Rs. 500 crores are completely earmarked and kept separate. Let the remaining Rs. 6,500 crores be distributed according to the Plan. We must have a plan outlay. We must have a planned development. At those places where you have a definite advantage for certain industrial development you must have those industries there. I do not say that you should not do it. If a particular place is most suited for a particular industry you must have it there. But I would strongly urge that out of this Plan outlay Rs. 500 crores must be completely earmarked for the under-developed areas. I would also very much wish that we have a Cabinet Minister here

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

at the Centre who will be in charge of the administration of these Rs. 500 crores which amount is to be set apart exclusively for the under-developed areas, apart from the allocations which are made in the Central Plan and the State plans. If that amount is kept in charge of a separate Cabinet Minister, he will see what to do.

Apart from that there are other steps which could positively be taken. Now, I understand that you will have a steel plant at a particular place.

Shri Nanda: Is the hon. Member suggesting that a Minister should administer it directly from here?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No, Sir; through the States, but these Rs. 500 crores must be kept separate and administered by a Cabinet Minister here through the States as other plans are administered. What I am suggesting will be in addition to your plans and projects, and that amount will be utilised exclusively for the purpose of bringing up the under-developed areas. After all, the development of the entire country has to take place. I wish that there must be a planned development. We have to give a fillip to these under-developed areas. To give that fillip we have to give some special treatment to these under-developed areas, and for that I want that Rs. 500 crores should be earmarked with a Cabinet Minister in charge of it who will go into the question of their development.

Shri Kalika Singh: Will that be discretionary or budgeted?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, I will give another suggestion. There has been absolutely a vertical growth of our industry—that is there for historical reasons, I am not going into that. If you are planning the fourth steel plant, what I would suggest is that the plant should be, as a matter of fact, planned in such a manner that you have the original plant at the place selected but you set up at least the ancillary industries to support that in the backward areas. It is nothing new, it is done everywhere. I wish that all the public sector enterprises, all the public sector projects should have these ancillary industries. These ancillary industries should be set up in the backward areas. There must be an industrial estate of 20 to 30 units to cater to a particular plant, and that industrial estate should be set up certainly in one of the backward or under-developed areas.

We are now thinking of manufacturing cars. If you go into that question you will find that the Jha Committee which went into that question has said that the project has suffered because the ancillary industries were not properly developed, because they were not drawing most of their components from ancillary industries in the country.

Our projects should be planned in such a manner that you have a number of industrial estates which are to be feeders of the big projects and those industrial estates should be located in the under-developed areas. The Railways can do it, because they take quite a number of stores. Similarly, the Central Government can also see that a number of small industries grow in those areas.

Out of the Rs. 500 crores which I have suggested, they must devote a sizable part of it—Rs. 25 crores to Rs. 50 crores—for settling up nursery sets for power generations in those under-developed areas where power is not likely to reach otherwise, so that industries can grow there. Apart from that, we can give special incentives so that industries can grow in those areas; otherwise, industries have definitely a tendency to go to other places where those advantages exist at present. I do not want to drive any industry to any disadvantageous area, but these temporary disadvantages which are there because of

earlier development should be outweighed by certain incentives which you give to counter-balance those temporary disadvantages so that industries can grow there. In the under-developed areas, more particularly in the rural areas where the population is below 5,000, you can give them a tax holiday. Then you can entrust the work to a particular Ministry. When a tax holiday is given there, say, for about five years, naturally, the industry will be attracted to those places. Then you can give certain concessions in the sales tax.

There is another important thing that you could do, namely, you should make the raw material available in those areas.

Mr. Speaker: Has any survey been made of all the under-developed areas in the whole of India, in various States, in order that priority could be given to them?

Shri Nanda: Would you like me to say something about it at this stage?

Mr. Speaker: No. I enquired whether any survey has been made.

Shri Nanda: Surveys are being made in various **States.**

Shri Sinhasan Singh: On paper everything is good!

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Even at present, you have got schemes and organisations for making surveys. Apart from that, as I submitted earlier, you must remember that there are under-developed areas in countries like the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. also. They have got underdeveloped or depressed areas, even at the present stage of development in those countries. And they are giving special treatment to those parts. We have got a report about the industrial establishments in the United Kingdom. It is a revealing document, and in it you will find that hidden subsidies and open subsidies are given to see that the depressed areas come up. These subsidies are given both for developing those areas and also for dispersal of the industries. So, such methods could be adopted by the Ministry in this country. There are certain scarce raw materials. For instance, I would like to set up an industry in an under-developed area, but you do not encourage me for this. You say that "I will give you some amount and the raw materials also if you go and settle in a town with a population of just 5,000 and start a small scale industry there". Then, naturally, I would like to do that and settle there. Of course, electricity must be made available. Then I will have certain disadvantages also, because such things as have developed in the urban area will not be available in the rural area.

But then, a tax holiday could be given. The raw materials should be made available. Certain power plants and nursery plants could be made available there. Various other measures could be adopted. You will find from the various reports what steps could be adopted. Only yesterday, a report was submitted by the Estimates Committee wherein they came to the conclusion that it is really unfortunate that there has been no dispersal of industries. It is natural. There is not going to be any dispersal of industries unless and until you take certain positive steps to see that industries are attracted to those areas and are dispersed. The greatest malady and the greatest failure of the Planning Commission and our Plan projects is that there has been no dispersal of industries. That is why there is a regular exodus from the rural areas to the towns. We have been indulging in tall talk. I say it is no use making general observations. Let us think what positive steps should be taken. Let us understand from the Planning Commission what positive steps they have taken to give effect to the policy resolution. I say it is absolutely none. That is why I have suggested to them that very positive steps should be taken to develop the under-developed areas and effect a dispersal of industries.

Mr. Speaker: Any one hon. Member representing Madhya Pradesh may speak now.

Shri R. C. Sharma (Gwalior) *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: Is he from Madhya Pradesh.

Shri R. C. Sharma: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Let him go on. We will adjourn at 6.35.

श्री रा० च० शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो संकल्प इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत हुआ है, उस के लिये मैं श्री द्विवेदी का बड़ा आभारी हूं कि उन्होंने आज इस विषय को प्रस्तुत कर के इस सदन के सामने एक ऐसा अवसर उपस्थित किया है कि इस पर विचार करते हुए हम अपने योजना मंत्री का ध्यान देश के पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के विकास की ओर अच्छी तरह से दिला सकते हैं । मैं यह जानता हूं कि हमारे योजना मंत्री जी अध्यात्मवादी हैं और पूज्य महात्मा जी ने इस देश के ग्रामों को इस देश की आत्मा बतलाया था । तो आत्म-कल्याण के लिये उन का प्रयत्न होना स्वाभाविक है । इस देश का जो पिछड़ा भाग है, वे अधिकांशतः ग्राम हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि उनका विकास होना उन के जो विचार आत्म-कल्याण के हैं, उन के समतुल्य हैं । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में पिछड़े हुए भाग जिन को हम कह सकते हैं उन को इस प्रकार से आंका जा सकता है कि पहले तो वे हैं कि वहां पर गरीबी है, निरक्षरता है और उद्योग धंधों का अभाव है और दूसरे वे हैं जहां पर जीवन में सादगी नहीं, जीवन में प्रेम नहीं और जीवन में सात्विकता नहीं है । यदि इस दूसरी परिभाषा को लिया जाये तो सारे का सारा देश पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र हो जाता है । एक ओर ग्रामीण इलाके हैं जहां पर उद्योग-धंधों का अभाव है, गरीबी है, निरक्षरता है और दूसरी ओर शहर हैं जहां पर कि न सादगी है, न प्रेम है और सात्विकता का भी अभाव है ।

लेकिन मैं इस समय पर इस प्रस्ताव को पेश करने वाले जो माननीय सदस्य हैं और जो उनका अभिप्राय है तथा जो प्रस्ताव की भाषा है, उस को ले कर ही कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । उन के प्रस्ताव में आर्थिक विकास को ले कर के पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र जिस को आंका गया है, जिस को ले कर वे चले हैं, उन की ओर ही आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । इस देश में जो अधिकतर पिछड़े हुए भाग हैं यदि उन को देखा जाये, तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि एक बहुत बड़ा राज्य जिस का नाम मध्य प्रदेश है और जो करीब एक हजार मील लम्बा है और .....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will continue his speech on the next day.

18.37 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 28, 1960/Chaitra 8, 1882 (Saka).

[*Friday March* 25, 1960/*Chaitra* 5, 1882(*Saka*)]

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1471	Indian traders in Burma and Ceylon . .	8089
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1473	Conference of Indo-Pakistan Border Police officials . . .	8091
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1480	Displaced persons from East Pakistan . .	8095
1481	Automatic shoe stiffener moulding machine .	8095–96
1482	Tax on gold and bullion brought by Dalai Lama	8096
1483	Import and Export of Books . . .	8096–97
1484	Minimum wages . .	8097–98
1485	Ambar Charkha scheme in Andhra Pradesh .	8098

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . 8099—8102

(1) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha :—

(i) Statement No. I — Tenth Session, 1960.

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. III — Ninth Session, 1959.

iii) Supplementary Statement No. VI — Eighth Session, 1959.

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XIII — Seventh Session, 1959.

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XVI — Sixth Session, 1958.

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XIX. — Fifth Session, 1958.

(vii) Supplementary Statement No. No. XXVII — Fourth Session, 1958.

(viii) Supplementary Statement No. XXXIII — Second Session, 1957.

(2) A copy of each of the following papares :—

(i) Notification No. G.S.R. 331 dated the 19th March, 1960 making certain further amendment to the Rubber Rules, 1955, under sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947.

(ii) Annual Report on the Working and Administration of the Companies Act, 1956, for the year ended 31st March, 1959, under Section 638 of the said Act.

(3) A copy of each of the Annual Reports for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts of the following Development Councils, under sub-section (4) of Section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :—

(i) Development Council for Internal Combustion Engines and Power-Driven Pumps.

(ii) Development Council for Acids and Fertilisers.

(iii) Development Council for Bicycles, Sewing machines and Instruments.

(iv) Development Council for Sugar.

(v) Development Council for Heavy Electrical Industries.

(vi) Development Council for Light Electrical Industries.

(vii) Development Council for Drugs, Dyes and Intermediates.

(viii) Development Council for Alkalies and Allied Industries.

(ix) Development Council for Woollen Textiles.

(x) Development Council for Art Silk Textiles.

(xi) Development Council for Non-ferrous metals.

(xii) Development Council for Machine tools.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(xiii) Development Council for Oil-based and Plastics.

(xiv) Development Council for Food and Processing Industries.

(xv) Development Council for Alcohol and Fermentation.

(4) A copy of each of the following pepers.—

(i) Convention and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 42nd Session held at Geneva in June, 1958.

(ii) Statement showing the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government of India on the above Conventions and Recommendations.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 8103—8202

Further discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs concluded. The Demands were voted in full.

COLUMNS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED . . 8202—03

Sixtieth Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN 8203—17

Further discussion on the Resolution *re* : Renaming of Andaman and Nicobar Islands concluded and the Resolution was withdrawn by leave of Lok Sabha.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION . . . 8217—80

Shri M. L. Dwivedi moved the Resolution *re* : Development of Backward Areas in the Third Five Year Plan. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1960/CHAITRA 8, 1882 (SAKA)—

Discussion on the Resolution *re* : Police firing in South Africa and also discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

GMGIPND—LS II—447 (Ai) LSD—12-4-60—950.